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Nazis Hurl 12 Divisions Into Attack; B-29's Hit Japanese Mainland Again; Roosevelt Urged to Clarify U. S. Policy

War Work May Be Forced; Nazi War Crimes Mount; Ward Firm Faces Seizure

The World's Day—December 19, 1944

Boston: More May Be Forced Into War Work

Forcing of more men out of less essential jobs into war work may have to be resorted to, Judge Charles M. Hay, Deputy Chairman of the War Manpower Commission at Washington, reported today while here for conference to make up New England's present need of 15,500 war workers, which is due to increase. [Page 2.]

Former Marines are taking up civilian life in New England with general success, according to first "follow-up" explained by Maj. Ara J. Miller, Marine Rehabilitation Officer in Boston, today.

Air service from Boston to Ottawa, Ontario, would be provided, by connection, under a recommendation made last week by special examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board that Colonial Airlines be permitted to extend its route from Burlington, Vt., to the Canadian Capital.

Permission to sell at public auction the site of the Nov. 28, 1942, Coconut Grove fire, will be sought at a hearing tomorrow before Federal Bankruptcy Referee Arthur Black, it was announced by Attorney Lee Friedman, trustee in bankruptcy for the New Coconut Grove, Inc.

In Europe: Germans Kill 465,000 in Lithuania

Some 165,000 war prisoners and 300,000 civilians were killed by the Germans during their occupation of Lithuania, it was announced in Moscow. [Page 9.]

Large estates in Poland, totaling 683, are reported to have been divided among 53,000 peasants in Lublin Province, Moscow disclosed.

An Anglo-French mutual assistance pact, roughly paralleling the 20-year treaty just signed by France and Russia and the British-Russian agreement, is expected to be drawn up soon, official sources in Paris forecast.

Amerika, a pocket size monthly magazine designed to acquaint the Soviet people with the United States, has been placed on sale in Russia by the United States Office of War Information.

Arrest of all persons in authority in Romania held responsible for placing the country at war on the side of Germany against Russia has been ordered by the Romanian Government. This decree would put 134 former ministers and deputy ministers under arrest.

Ethiopia and Great Britain have signed a new military agreement in Addis Ababa. A British Foreign Office spokesman said Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would disclose the details on Dec. 20.

The Greek Government has received loans of $185,000,000 during the war in addition to about $71,000,000 market loans from the British Government, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the British Commons.

Washington: NWLB Prepares Ward Case Report

The National War Labor Board said it is preparing a report in the Montgomery Ward case which could be a prelude to Government seizure. The Board said it was without direct word from the mail order house following expiration of the deadline for compliance with NWLB directives. In Detroit a Ward announcement said workers there are to receive wage boosts retroactive to Sept. 1, 1943. [Page 10.]

Army calls through Selective Service, which have been averaging 60,000 men a month, will be increased to 80,000 in January and February, officials estimated. Extensive re-examination of men under 30 who have been rejected in the past was ordered for 1945.

Civilians will find it even more difficult to buy radio tubes next year, the WPB indicated. War demands have left the number of tubes for civilians "much smaller" in the first quarter of 1945 than the 2,000,000 tubes hoped for each month.

National: Draft Holiday Declared in Kansas

A holiday moratorium on the drafting of Kansans was announced in Topeka by Brig. Gen. M. R. McLean, State Director of Selective Service. No men will be called for induction between Dec. 22 through Christmas, and none between Dec. 31 through Jan. 2, he said, to allow men to spend the holidays at home.

The birthplace of Will Rogers, famous humorist, near Oolagah, Okla., will become a national shrine of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as a result of U. D. C. acceptance of the home and a tract of land at a special meeting in Claremore, Okla.

Americas: Havana Police Act to Curb Bombing

Cuba's National Police, seeking to end a series of bombings, forbade the carrying of suspicious objects on Havana streets after 10 p. m. Patrolmen were ordered to question any person carrying any sort of package.

The Confederation of Latin-American Unions, meeting in Mexico City, passed a resolution calling for a continental general strike on Jan. 25 in sympathy with the Argentine trade unions in their struggle against the Farrell-Perón military dictatorship, it was reported by Reuter.

Dr. Julio Alvarado, opposition leader in the Bolivian Congress, fled to Santiago, Chile, in protest against the military regime in La Paz which was described as totalitarian. [Page 3.]

Far East: Thousands of White Captives Perish

Sixty thousand white captives were worked by the Japanese under such brutal and inhuman conditions in building the Thailand-Burma railway and road that 24,000 passed on, the British War Office announced. [Page 9.]

Japan's new Munitions Minister is Shigeru Yoshida, former Welfare Minister, who succeeds Ginjiro Fujiwara, who resigned for "health reasons," a Tokyo radiocast announced.

France intends to give all possible assistance in ousting the Japanese from French Indo-China, Colonial Minister Paul Giacobbi announced in a radiocast to that French colony.

Middle East: Russo-Iranian Oil Talks Proposed

In Teheran, Premier Morteza G. Bayatt's Government has proposed the resumption of Russo-Iranian talks regarding the sale of oil to the Soviets, since negotiations for the granting of foreign oil concessions in Iran are now forbidden by law.

Revenue for Postwar Projects Held Big Issue for Legislature

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Expenditures of State funds far exceeding anything known before in Massachusetts faces the Commonwealth if vast postwar programs now being poured into the legislature are to be financed with borrowed money, the joint Committee on Ways and Means warned in a report filed today.

With potential cost of proposed programs already running between $450,000,000 and $500,000,000 the problem of finding new revenue sources will be one of the biggest confronting the incoming Legislature, the Committee pointed out.

Largest items of postwar expense foreseen by the Legislative group are the postwar public works program, with a potential cost of $44,000,000; the highway program, which can cost from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000; development of the port of Boston the cost of which has been estimated at $30,000,000; veterans rehabilitation, including bonus proposals which may cost from $100,000,000 to $180,000,000; and increased Public Welfare costs which have not been estimated.

War to Pay For

Although it is generally believed that taxpayers now have the ability to pay higher taxes, the Committee said it had come to the conclusion that Massachusetts wage earners are in no position to pay any additional State taxes.

"Without dramatizing the situation, we have a depression and war to pay for," the report stated, "We have a Federal debt which is expected to reach the vicinity of $300,000,000,000. This in itself, with an increased Federal postwar spending program, will mean a continuation of high Federal

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

F.D.R. Turns Editor —Off the Record?

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 19

President Roosevelt turned editor on his way back to Washington from his southern vacation.

By request, representatives of the three national news services who accompanied him submitted their stories on the trip to him for review yesterday after leaving Camp Lejeune, N. C. He suggested a few minor changes.

This has been the custom on several "off-the-record" trips by the Chief Executive.

100 Per Cent Jump in Draft Call Ordered

Twice as many Massachusetts men will go into the armed forces next February as in January, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Selective Service Director, announced today, as local draft boards exerted every effort to meet the 20 per cent increase for January asked by the Army.

Hardest hit by the increased quota and the "tougher" interpretation of the deferment qualifications will be men from 26 through 29, the State Director pointed out, as the already "hardboiled" treatment of the young men 18 through 25 extended upward by national order.

Local draft boards today were studying the amended regulations sent them yesterday in which the need for "stricter" interpretations was asked for and explained.

From Older Men

Expected draft calls starting next February cannot be filled from the younger age groups, the statement explained, so that the older men must be selected to fill quotas. Increasing numbers of American Divisions in combat was given as the prime cause for the larger numbers of men to be inducted.

"As it becomes necessary," the local boards will be called upon to consider the men in the age group 26 through 29 "very strictly" and those from 29 through 37 "strictly," the regulations state.

Fundamental in the local boards decision is the type of work in which the men are engaged. "Greater consideration will be given to those engaged in war industry," Colonel Smith pointed out, while those from "essential industries" would be called on for service on the basis of their "essentiality" to the industry.

Broad Powers

Seeking to clarify a situation which has many men in the 26 through 37 age bracket puzzled, the State Selective Service office emphasized again today the broad powers which are possessed by the local boards.

Local boards are required to review all defermenis in the light of existing manpower conditions as they come up for consideration, Colonel Smith said.

The fact that a man is engaged in an essential industry and is between 29 and 38 does not give automatic deferment. During the summer and early fall months

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Stettinius' statements on foreign affairs fail to silence call for more explicit stand.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius' three recent pronouncements on American foreign policy, relating to the Italian, Greek and Polish crises, have failed to silence growing demands here for a more explicit and exhaustive statement of the United States' position in tangled world politics from the President nimself.

With the President back from a three-weeks vacation at Warm Springs, Ga., the possibility exists that the Chief Executive will clarify American policy, though it is doubtful if even he can be more precise than Mr. Stettinius has been until a meeting of the "Big Three," which has been so long postponed, finally occurs.

While Prime Minister Winston Churchill has repeated the urgency of such a meeting and repeated his willingness to go to the ends of the earth to accomplish it, there is now reason to believe that certain diplomatic or political issues may have to be settled prior to rather than after such a conference. Once Premier Joseph Stalin is assured that the Polish problem has been resolved satisfactorily to Russia's security requirements, both military and political issues that have served only to snarl Allied relations may well be on the way to being unraveled.

Polish Settlement Vital

Mr. Stettinius' statement giving American consent to any Russo-Polish border settlement that was mutually acceptable even before the war was over suggested the need for such a settlement to hasten the prosecution of the war.

That has been interpreted here to mean that once Mr. Stalin is assured that the Curzon Line is to be Russia's western frontier, the Red Army troops which have been marking time east of the Vistula will cross over and continue their march to Berlin. The military value of such a Russian offensive to the Allied troops in the west is obvious.

Criticism of American foreign policy here centers not on its principles, which are admirable, but on its conduct, which is said to be confusing. American insistence that liberated peoples should choose their own governments and that internal political matters should be settled without outside interference are applaudable and laudable. Still, such pronouncements do not seem to alter the fact that other nations are going ahead unilaterally or bilaterally to settle disputes and draw up alliances that may, though they not

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By a Staff Artist

German Bulge in Belgium

Bulge in center of battle front shows area in which German forces have pushed 20 miles into Belgium, thus causing a sharp salient which may be turned to their disadvantage.

Italy Task Seen Economic; Balkan Role Albanian Aim

By Walter Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 19 — The Italian political crisis is over. Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has settled down again to wrestle with the perennial and almost insolvable Italian problem with a new Government whose members, except for two, are all veteran cabinet faces. This problem, reduced to its lowest terms, can be called a problem of the Italian stomach.

One might say, "Plus ca change, plus c'est la même chose" (the more things change, the more they remain the same). By and large that describes it, for Italian political rumblings, fallings, and liftings up of the Government, count little beside the hard core of a mountain of economic distress.

Nevertheless, the crisis and its peaceful solution do make some small contribution in a roundabout sort of a way toward easing of the Allied Commission's task in Italy. Speaking in general terms, the crisis was a clash between left and right forces within the progressive democratic Italian political fold. It was a split over "purification" [how many Fascist heads should roll and how quickly].

"Resistance" Groups' Role

It was a disagreement on whether "resistance" groups as such should play a greater part in the Government. It was also a flurry over the constitutional issue brought to a head by Herbert Matthews' interview with the Prince Regent which recently was published in the New York Times.

Its present solution has been the definite victory of moderates, although the Communist Party is co-operating and has four ministers in the Government. It has proved that, in contrast with Belgium and Greece, Italy can solve its political differences in a peacefully democratic way.

That in itself has had a salutary general effect insofar as it has allayed concern that shouting of the left had produced among ordinary citizens that dictatorship based on cries of "Nennie Nennie"

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By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19—The liberation of Albania now requires only mopping up operations following the recent expulsion of German and satellite troops from Tirana, the capital, and Durazzo, its chief port, but raises in acute form the problem of the future of this most backward of Balkan states.

Albania's newly gained freedom owes much to British troops who have been operating there for nearly 20 months, since April, 1943. Reaching that wild, barren country by devious ways, parachuting from the air, arriving by sea, or overland from neighboring territories, they shared the life of Albanian Partisan tribesmen, co-operating in guerrilla activities aimed at upsetting the regime at Tirana as the first step toward the expulsion of the enemy from that sector of the Balkans.

The task set for these British troops called for courage and initiative and endurance. The experiences they underwent are some of the most remarkable in the war, even in that part of Europe.

The turning point in the strug-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Attacking Thunderbolts destroy vital German armor and trucks on way to front.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE 9TH AIR FORCE SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, Dec. 19—Thunderbolts were roaring off this airfield at 10-second intervals until the last hour of daylight yesterday. Returning pilots told stories of bombing and strafing columns of enemy armor and trucks which indicate the greatest destruction since the battles of the Falaise Gap.

This is one of many bases supporting the United States First Army's effort to stem the powerful and sustained German offensive. These pilots are flying over a scattered and confused battle ground in which one of the war's most decisive battles may be under way.

A few good flying days could turn the tremendous German bid to reverse the tide of the war into a vast rout. Unfortunately at this season the air force cannot seem to count on sustained flying weather.

'Chute Attack Fails

A complete news blackout has been imposed by Allied Supreme Headquarters and the First Army to cover the fluid situation in which German armored spearheads have made substantial gains at several points on a 50-mile front from Monschau to Trier. German parachutists dropped behind the lines have failed, however, to prevent a swift uprushing of American reinforcements to the jagged front.

The air force has thrown a big proportion of its entire strength into hitting German columns which have been observed proceeding from Cologne and other German marshaling centers, indicating to correspondents that the Wehrmacht might throw most of its strategic reserves into the battle if progress should be sustained.

Although German troops have been told the time has arrived for "superhuman deeds for the Führer," the attention given to the advancing columns by Thunderbolts and Lightnings must have damaged their enthusiasm.

Much Nazi Armor Destroyed

Observing tanks moving up in numbers exceeding the normal strength of a panzer division, 9th Air Force pilots contributed powerful assistance yesterday. Ninety-five tanks, half tracks, and other German armored vehicles were destroyed and 26 were damaged. Also, 265 motortrucks were destroyed and 65 damaged. Sixty rail cars were destroyed and 90 damaged.

"When you switch air support from one sector to another, you don't move anything on the ground—you just think, and whammo, it's switched," Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, chief of the 9th Tactical Air Force directly supporting the First Army, declared. "Shifting an air force's major attack is purely a thought process," he said.

Pilots returning from these missions described graphically the damage they had wrought to Ger-

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Flying Fortresses are taken from regular duty to bomb Germans behind front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Germans are understood to have thrown 12 divisions into the great counterattack which has penetrated the first line of the Allied front and driven 20 miles into Belgium in a day and a half.

The Allies for the first time are pulling Flying Fortresses away from their long-range strategic flights to bomb the German supply lines immediately behind the front. Some 300 heavy bombers dropped nearly 1,000 tons on this mission.

Official information from the front is entirely lacking, as General Eisenhower has ordered a virtual press blackout. A similar order in the early stages of the Normandy campaign masked important Allied plans for offensive, and the same purpose may be behind the present order.

Marshal von Rundstedt appears to have thrown all his available reserves, including four tank divisions, five infantry divisions and three Grenadier divisions, into this desperate offensive.

General Eisenhower presumably has far more reserves at his command than the Germans.

Moreover, the German offensive is costly. Some 112 tanks of this tank-led offensive already have been put out of action, 119 planes have been lost in two days, while some 630,000 gallons of valuable gasoline per week is being used up.

The only danger to the Allies lies in the possibility that the German attack came as so great a surprise that Allied commanders could not find immediate support for the defense. Since General Hodges' forces, however, already are counterattacking strongly, that eventuality seems unlikely—particularly in view of the Allied domination of the air.

The farthest point reached by the German tanks at the moment appears to be Stavelot, a small town 4½ miles southwest of Malmedy.

As for the strategic bombing, British Lancaster heavy bombers made a 1,500-mile round trip to attack German warships anchored in the Polish harbor of Gdynia, following an attack on Cologne, Coblenz, and Mainz by 1,100 American heavy bombers.

In the Pacific, China-based Superfortresses attacked the Japanese mainland again, raiding the aircraft plant at Omura on Kyushu Island, only 24 hours after the heavy raid on Nagoya and the Japanese stronghold of Hankow. Pending reports on results of the new attack, announcement was made that the previous raid was proved by photographs to have done extensive damage to the Kokuki aircraft factory of the Mitsubishi plant at Nagoya.

During the past week of fighting in the Philippines, including the landing on Mindoro, the Japanese have had the astonishing number of 742 planes put out of action.

On the Russian front, Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army was reported to be moving rapidly across Slovakia, threatening to entrap German forces still held in the eastern end of the state.

Bomb-Sight Firm Indicted Charged With Slow-Down

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — A special grand jury today indicted Carl L. Norden, Inc., bomb-sight manufacturers, and a war plan survey firm, and four individuals on charges of conspiracy to slow down production of the war-vital Norden bomb sights.

The indictments also charged a conspiracy aimed at forcing makers of war goods to employ the survey company, Corrigan, Osburne & Wells, Inc., specialists in the installation of production-control systems for industrial concerns.

Individuals named were Theodore H. Barth, President, and Ward E. Marvelle, Vice-President of the Norden company; Navy Commander John D. Corrigan as head of the survey firm, and Robert H. Wells, Vice-President of the concern.

Carl L. Norden, inventor of the bomb sight and former President of the company, was not involved and no longer is associated with the firm, Assistant United States Attorney General Hugh O'Connell said.

One indictment named the Norden Company of New York; the survey concern, with offices in New York and Chicago; and Mr. Barth, Mr. Marvelle, Commander Corrigan, and Mr. Wells. The other named Commander Corrigan, Mr. Wells and their firm.

Conspiracy Charged

The first true bill accused the defendants with conspiring in New York, Washington, and Elmira, N. Y., to endeavor corruptly to influence, impede, and defeat the administration by the Navy Department of its lawful function to supervise production by Remington Rand, Inc., of Elmira, on Norden bomb sights under subcontract with the Norden Company.

The second indictment contained the same charge and also accused Commander Corrigan of concealment, while a civilian employee of the Navy and later as a commissioned officer, of his pecuniary interest in his company and his alleged filing of false and misleading reports to the Navy concerning official surveys of war plants made by him.

At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, the first indictment stated, the Navy issued a letter of intent to the Norden Company for production and delivery of 8,500 bomb sights and asked that Remington Rand manufacture a component part, known as a "football unit."

The Norden firm was the sole manufacturer and source of supply to the armed forces of the Norden bomb sight at the time, the indictment said, adding that Mr. Barth and Mr. Marvelle knew that success of stepping up production of the bomb sight required active aid and assistance of the company.

Subcontract Negotiated

A subcontract was negotiated by Norden with Remington Rand, the bill continued, and a special plant was erected at Elmira. Commander Corrigan, the indictment said, was in charge of the production management subsection of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, surveying war plants

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Roosevelt Blocks Filibuster On State Department Posts

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—At the personal intervention of President Roosevelt, the incipient filibuster against six top appointees to the reorganized State Department collapsed today.

This came, however, after the treaty-making Senate had disclosed deepest concern and resentment over development of alleged "spheres of influence" in Europe.

Confirmation of Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew and five other State Department appointees would clear the decks for quick adjournment and wind-up of the 78th Congress.

The incident, however, has served warning that divergent foreign policy between Russia, Britain, and the United States fans smouldering isolationist sentiment in the Senate.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida announced after a telephone call from Mr. Roosevelt that he was going to abandon his fight to delay confirmation of the six nominations.

President Stands Firm

Mr. Roosevelt told him that if confirmation were delayed now the same half dozen names would be submitted to the new Congress. In view of that, Senator Pepper conceded, nothing was to be gained by delay.

Debate on the six appointees became a vehicle for expressing Senate concern over events in Europe. No voice was raised to defend British policy in Greece or Russian policy in Poland.

On the contrary, yesterday, militant liberals and die-hard isolationists, expressed apprehension.

Since the Senate has last say on any treaty coming out of the war, its present mood is significant. Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky denounced American

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Churchill Refuses War Review, Backs Present News Blackout

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The House of Commons will hold a special debate on Greece tomorrow, with Prime Minister Churchill expected to speak. This was announced tonight several hours after Mr. Churchill had sidetracked a new effort to get his comments on the Greek situation.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill blocked today a full-scale Commons review of the war and the strife in Greece, but was forced into a new hot-tempered defense of British troops' intervention in Belgium.

"We were acting under American instructions," he said in upholding use of armed force in last month's riots in Belgium.

Referring repeatedly to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in hitting back at the acid criticism of Opposition Members, Mr. Churchill said, "a great battle is proceeding now." He declined to give a review of the general war situation on the ground that General Eisenhower was right in imposing a "temporary news blackout" on western front developments.

He reported the situation in Greece "has greatly improved," but refused to elaborate.

Questioned on Regency

Mr. Churchill made it clear that if the House of Commons wanted an immediate review of the Greek situation it would have to come on a vote of censure—a parliamentary maneuver which would mean his government would stand or fall on the outcome.

The opposition did not appear disposed to accept the challenge on those terms.

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell sought to pin the Prime Minister down on the question of whether establishment of a Regency in Greece "is being in any way frustrated or impeded by the attitude" of King George II of Greece.

"I said just now that I had no further statement to make at present on Greece," the Prime Minister said.

"Would not it be wise to advise that all shooting should stop in Greece and that a debate should take place not here but in Athens?" asked Communist William Gallacher.

"I am afraid you cannot always stop shooting by saying you would like to stop it," retorted Mr. Churchill.

Opponents of Britain's policy

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Ship Loads Yule Gifts For Captives in Reich

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Dec. 19

The International Red Cross ship Caritas, II, bearing 300,000 Christmas bundles for German prisoners of war in this country, arrived here Dec. 16 and is reloading to take Christmas packages to Americans interned overseas, the American Red Cross disclosed.

The job of unloading gifts from Germany was completed over the week end, a Red Cross spokesman said. Today the first of about 500,000 gift packages for American prisoners of war were swung aboard the ship.

Shipments of clothing, medical supplies, and food for the liberated nations also are being sent overseas, the Red Cross said.

First port of call abroad for the Caritas will be Marseille, France, the next stop will be Goteborg, Sweden, according of the Red Cross.

The ship, with Captain W. Baartwijl in command, sails without convoy, with immunity under Swiss registry.

Western Front:

German Vanguard 20 Miles in Belgium

Germany's powerful counter-offensive has stormed at least 20 miles into Belgium through United States First Army lines, driving in a broad flanking threat to Aachen, and heavy costly fighting still raged along the 50-mile assault front.

Supreme Headquarters' security cloak still concealed whether this bold onslaught powered by massed German reserves and supported by

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Revenue for Postwar Projects Big Issue

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taxes regardless of our hopes and expectations. . . . The only relief we can expect in the matter of Federal taxes is a more equitable tax bill and not a lower Federal tax bill.

Federal taxes received by the Internal Revenue Department from all sources in Massachusetts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, totaled $1,499,175,643.02 as compared with collections by the Commonwealth totaling $110,358,-072.04," the Committee said.

In view of the "grave and serious matter of increased revenues," the Committee said, the recommendation of the new Governor will this year be of special importance. Under the State Constitution, the report said, the Governor is the only one who in making recommendations must show the source of revenue to defray the cost of his spending program.

Pointing out that only a short step has thus far been taken in the development of Logan International Airport at East Boston the Committee disclosed that the $4,750,000 appropriated by the 1943 Legislature would provide only the foundations for three 7,000-foot runways.

Plans Changed

"The optimistic . . . firmly believed that four runways could be completed with the . . . authorized bond issue of 1943," the report said. "Since that time the plans have been changed and all that will be finished . . . is the foundation for three runways of 7,000 feet. The moneys to complete the three runways and later to take additional land and to fill in and make a foundation for three parallel runways and to surface the same, will have to be appropriated by the coming Legislature or more bonds will have to be authorized."

A conservative estimate of the future cost of constructing the airport will be about $20,000,000, the Committee said. The State's share will be reduced if expected Federal aid is forthcoming and if companies using the port build their own hangers.

The report pointed out that revenue from the airport activities should at least meet the operating and maintenance costs which it does not do under the present setup. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 was $31,-347.17 and the operating and maintenance costs for the same period was $47,672.87.

Before spending millions of dollars to develop a modern seaport in Boston it should be determined whether Boston can foster an export business to keep the port active, the Committee on Ways and Means said.

Decline of Port

"The decline of this port came with the lack of export goods," the report stated. "The war emergency activities have instilled new life into the Port of Boston and proves that this could be one of the busiest ports if it is improved to handle business properly.

"Conservative estimates as to the cost of developing the port run from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000, yet to date there has been no recommendation for financing such a project other than the usual top heavy bond issue. Indeed there are already so many bond issues mentioned for postwar activities that if only half of them were authorized and issued the Commonwealth would have very little credit left."

The Committee recommended repeal of Chap. 714, 1941 bond issue, which was authorized but never issued to construct a modern pier on the site of the B. & M. piers in order that the incoming Legislature may consider the bond issues under present conditions.

Establishment of a Public Service and Development Authority such as proposed to the 1943 Legislature to plan port projects and issue bonds was also proposed by the Committee. An alternative suggestion was to give the present Port Authority actual power to develop the Port of Boston.

Other recommendations and points discussed by the Ways and Means Report were:

Bond Issues

The policy recently adopted of limiting bond issues to five years has now shown its worth and when it is necessary to authorize bonds the five-year limitation should be continued, the Committee said. The authorization of every bond issue, for the present, should be limited to the biennium for which the Legislature is elected.

Federal Funds

Because many State departments receive and expend Federal funds which do not go through the State Treasurer's office it has been difficult to get an accurate record of the amount of these funds. Although recognizing that it will increase the total State budget, the Committee recommended that every expenditure of funds by a State agency should be under the control of the Legislature and wherever possible subject to appropriation.

Gasoline Tax

The Committee subscribed to the principle that gasoline tax money should be spent solely for construction and maintenance of highways and urged resumption of highway work at full prewar levels as soon as motoring restrictions are lifted and labor and materials become available.

Old-Age Assistance

It was recommended that the Old Age Assistance Fund be incorporated in the budget and subject to appropriation.

"There are indications that the Legislature will be asked to liberalize the Old Age Act," the report said. "If such an Act is passed, there will surely be a deficit which will have to be made up from the General Fund. If the racing revenue or any other of the taxes decrease, there will be a deficit which will have to be met by appropriation from the General Fund."

The report said that if the revenue was a part of the General Fund there would be no necessity of the State tax on cities and towns.

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Prices include 20% Federal tax. All pieces in 14 Kt. gold
Kennard & Co. Inc.
Jewelers To The Discriminating
15 ARLINGTON STREET
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Snow Trims Municipal Tree

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's First Heavy Snow Swirls Across Common

Until late last night, the huge municipal Christmas tree on Boston Common stood in untouched greenness. Then the first snowfall of the season came and trimmed its branches with nature's own tinsel, on which there is no priority even in wartime. The snow, driven by Boston's own famous northeast wind, continued all morning, and well into the afternoon, while the thermometer remained at a nose-nipping 15 degrees. Official lighting of the tree takes place at sundown tonight.

Roosevelt Wins in Bay State! Electoral College Casts Vote

Despite the "importance" of the occasion, there were only nine spectators in the Senate gallery of the Massachusetts State House and 19 in the special seats reserved on the floor for honored guests when the Electoral College convened yesterday afternoon to solemnly cast the State's 16 electoral votes for Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It isn't every day that you can sit in on a session of this distinguished group, so members of the State House press corps strolled in, and a number of State House employees stood around the fringes of the chamber. In any event, you couldn't call it a crowd.

At three o'clock sharp, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook mounted the rostrum. With him was the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, who was to offer prayer.

At 3:03, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who was later to be elected President of the College and who was immaculately attired in morning coat with a carnation in his buttonhole, approached the rostrum where he kissed the Archbishop's ring and greeted Mr. Cook. He then retired from the chamber to await his official entrance with other members of the College.

College Announced

A few moments later, Sergeant-at-Arms Charles O. Holt, wearing a high silk hat and carrying the mace of authority, entered and announced "The Electoral College." The gallery crowd had swelled to 17.

Mr. Cook arose and declared: "Admit the Electoral College." With the dignified Sergeant-at-Arms leading the way the 16 electors were directed to their seats in the Senate circle.

There were some uncertainties on the part of the electors who weren't too familiar with the routine which occurs only once in four years. But eventually all were properly seated and Mr. Cook opened the College.

Letter Read

After the Secretary had reminded the members of the importance of their duties and that similar sessions were being held in each of the other 47 States throughout the country, a letter was read from Governor Saltonstall, who was unable to be present to administer the oath.

The roll was called, and each of the 14 men and two women members answered present, after which they signed the qualification forms. Then, after prayer was offered, to the business of electing a President and Secretary.

To the surprise of nobody, former Mayor Fitzgerald was unanimously elected presiding officer and Mrs. Mary A. Tomasello was chosen Secretary.

In a speech eulogizing President Roosevelt, Mr. Fitzgerald said he believed he was the only man in Massachusetts who had the honor of voting for Franklin Delano Roosevelt four times in the Electoral College. "I can think of no honor greater than that," he said.

Roll Called

After a motion to proceed with election by ballot, the roll again was called, and each member rose at his seat and announced his vote. As each of the 16 announced the name of President Roosevelt, a printed yellow ballot bearing the name of the President and supplied in advance was dropped into a ballot box. There was no chance of a slip-up.

A committee of three, escorted by the Sergeant-at-arms, retired to count the ballots, only to return almost immediately with the glad tidings that all votes had been cast for Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The process was then repeated for Senator Harry S. Truman, who was duly proclaimed beneficiary of the State's 16 electoral votes for Vice-President.

Diplomas then were handed out, a committee compiled a payroll for the College which allowed $3 each for the day's work and $1 for each five miles of travel, and the College adjourned until December, 1948. The whole thing took little more than an hour, but at least we know now who the President is going to be for the next four years.

J. B.

Bristol County Officials Named

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—Arthur W. Bradbury of New Bedford and Richard B. O'Connor, motor vehicles inspector for the Taunton area, today were named Bristol County Commissioners, succeeding George F. Dean of Westport and Timothy A. Lovett of Fall River, respectivly.

Mr. Lovett and Mr. Dean resigned yesterday after they had been sentenced to a year in the House of Correction on charges of receiving stolen property.

Commissioner Leo H. Coughlin and Superior Court Clerk Charles E. Harrington, acting under the general laws, named Mr. Bradbury to succeed Mr. Dean, whom he defeated for re-election in the Nov. 7 balloting.

Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Coughlin then selected Mr. O'Connor who was defeated in the same election for sheriff, to succeed Mr. Lovett, who was chairman of the Commission.

After the new Commissioners organized they named Mr. Coughlin chairman.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon. Fair and colder tonight. Lowest temperature near five above in downtown Boston, and from zero to five above in the interior suburbs. Wednesday fair and continued cold. Fresh winds, diminishing to moderate late tonight and Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Clearing this afternoon. Fair and continued cold in north portion and colder in south portion tonight. Lowest temperature tonight 5 below to 15 below in north portion, and zero to 10 below in south portion. Wednesday, partly cloudy to cloudy, with snow flurries over higher elevations and continued cold.

Massachusetts: Clearing this afternoon. Fair and colder tonight. Lowest temperatures 5 below to 5 above. Wednesday fair and continued cold.

Eastport to Block Island: Smallcraft warnings are displayed for northerly winds 30 to 35 miles an hour, which will back to northwest and diminish tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:45 p. m.: height, 10.5 feet
Wednesday, 3:24 a. m.: height, 9.2 feet

Russian-U. S. Relations In 8 Public Lectures

Russian and American relations from 1917 through 1933 will be discussed by Leonid I. Strakhovsky, research fellow at Harvard University, in eight public lectures given for the Lowell Institute in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library during January.

The series will begin on Friday, Jan. 5, at 8 p. m. with the first subject, "The Two Revolutions." Succeeding lectures will be given each Tuesday and Friday night throughout the month. Tickets may be secured free of charge by writing to the Curator of the Lowell Institute and enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.

Avalanche of Yule Mail

Greeting cards for the holiday season passing through the Boston Post Office up to midnight last night numbered approximately 6,500,000 compared to 4,500,000 for the corresponding period last year, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. Reports from the 25 cities and towns within the Boston Postal District today indicated a virtual avalanche of cards, parcels and other Christmas mail, he said.

Bradford Sees Job Ahead For Youth Groups

A "tremendous fight" lies ahead of the youth agencies of Greater Boston to restore forgotten moral standards, in the view of Lieut. Gov.-elect Robert F. Bradford. Speaking to 300 members of the Greater Boston Community Council at luncheon in the Boston City Club today, Mr. Bradford, who is president of the Council, said the youth agencies of the city must furnish intelligent direction to the normal energies of youth at a time when abnormal "swamps and morasses" confront them.

Through successive periods of economic stress and total war, Mr. Bradford said, we have come to "cherish success instead of achievement, leisure instead of creative work, glamour instead of love, tolerance without conviction, credulity without faith, pacificism without peace."

Obligation to Youth

Asserting that perhaps the greatest of all needs is the need to recognize our obligation to youth, Mr. Bradford said:

"There are 600,000 children under 18 living in the Greater Boston community, and 150,000 of these are between 10 and 14 years of age. These are the children who have known nothing in their lifetime except economic upheaval and total war. They were born during a depression. Their more impressionable years have been spent in an atmosphere of emotional strain.

"During the period of their growing up, and as far as they can see from their experience into the future, there is no fixed guidepost, there are no sure standards, their elders are preoccupied or absent, their slightly older contemporaries are disappearing daily into the dreadful but fascinating mystery of war.

Give Them Guidance

"Yet it is these children to whom our country must turn in the next decade. Can we reasonably expect them to supply the leadership and steadiness we shall so badly need then unless we give them understanding guidance today?"

Mr. Bradford said that in the unsettled period which represents the whole conscious lives of today's children, a material standard has unconsciously been substituted for a moral standard.

"We have lived upon the basis that our goal was a better car this year, a better refrigerator or a later style radio than we had last year," Mr. Bradford continued. "Now the war brings into the open the truth about our civilization—and the best thing we can do is to confront the truth, and change."

"Through our youth agencies we must fight to restore the faith of our forefathers. The spirit of service, the belief in a working democracy. And the one weapon which cannot be taken away from them in their tremendous fight is the quality of their voluntary leadership. I say it is a tremendous fight. As I see it, it is a fight to save the soul of America."

New Pressure to Put Workers Into War Plants Is Forecas

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ceilings on the number of men less-essential business can employ may be reduced to force more into war work. Then if critical war industry still can't get the men it needs, legislation may be asked by the War Manpower Commission for power to release them.

This forecast of possible new pressures to make up the urgent manpower shortage developed here today when Judge Charles M. Hay, Deputy Chairman and Executive Director of the WMC, arrived from Washington. He came for a two-day session with all the State and Area Directors of the WMC in New England. They were called together to go over the needs of the new war requirements, and to work out a program of intensification of effort to man war plants handicapped by insufficiency of employees.

The immediate labor demand of vital New England war plants Judge Hay set at 15,500 workers. Three quarters of these are men, required by the heavy nature of the jobs. The outstanding requirements he listed as there.

Shipyards 5,000; electronics 3,800; heavy truck components and brass strip 1,000 each; cotton duck 800; heavy tires and shell cases 600 each; aircraft, field and assault wire, and small arms ammunition 500 each; wire rope 400; bombs and components 300; machine tools 250; foundry and forge 150; and rockets 100.

Workers Needed

The biggest need for workers in New England at this moment Judge Hay reported is at the Quincy shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., where 3,000 workers are wanted. Boston came second in region, its lack of 2,000 workers being divided partly among the Hood Rubber Company with 900 sought, the Watertown Arsenal 450, and Sylvania Electric 200.

Providence showed up as the third city of New England in point of need, the Walsh-Kaiser ship yard asking for 1,800 more employees. Waltham and Hartford shared fourth place with 1,400 each, the demand at Waltham coming from Raytheon and at Hartford from the Hamilton Standard Propeller, etc.

The 15,500 required at once in New England do not take into account the expansion of plants that is to come from the many new programs recently announced.

However, as one of the hoped for sources of supply is the return to war jobs of workers who quit thinking the war about over, Judge Hay found encouragement in an apparent halt in this trend.

"Our impression is that people are taking a more serious view of the war demands, and that there is not the disposition to get out of war work there was," he said. "I am confident that many will return and that many others who have not previously been employed in war industry will see the urgent need of their work."

Other aspects of the manpower problem that Judge Hay brought out included:

The first demand of all is heavy artillery ammunition. The shortage of manpower at home has not made any contribution to the success of the progress of the German counter-offensive, according to military leaders. Request made on plants for loan of workers is proving very effective in many instances.

Halt Possible

A halt on granting of applications for civilian production is a possibility. The new Selective Service regulations are helpful. Shifting of workers within a plant from less essential to more vital work is proving helpful in numerous cases. No section of the country has more diversified production than New England, which is in on practically all the critical programs.

Arthur C. Gernes, New England Regional Director for the WMC added that between 100 and 13 firms in this region were behind schedule because of manpower and that 550 other companies in this region were embraced in the critical "must" programs.

"We have lost 46,000 workers net, in New England war plants during the last two months of which we have figures," he said. "Of these 19,000 were women.

"We are starting a plan to follow up those who have left by writing them letters trying to get them back on the job."

G. I.'s to Work in War Plants

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—At least two Connecticut war plants engaged in the production of artillery ammunition will receive a number of highly skilled enlisted men released by the War Department for temporary assignment tomorrow, Brig. Gen. Guy H. Drewry, commanding the Springfield Ordnance District, said today.

General Drewry said that both concerns, the Petroleum Heat & Power Co. of Stamford, and the Babcock Printing Press Corporation of New London, which are producing eight-inch artillery shells, would benefit by the assignment of servicemen. Six men, four machinists and two tool makers, have been assigned to the Stamford company, he said. Ten men, all machinists, have been assigned to New London.

General Drewry said the soldiers will be placed on a temporary furlough basis for 90 days and will be drawn from camps in the First Service Command area. They will be under the jurisdiction of the Springfield Ordnance District.

The soldier-workers will receive prevailing civilian pay scales and absenteeism for any cause other than illness will result in immediate return to military duty, General Drewry said. If their services are still needed at the end of their first 90-day furlough period the furloughs may be extended, General Drewry said.

Snow Covers New England

Boston's first real snowfall of the season was scheduled to end this afternoon, but it brought hope of a white Christmas in New England, where depths of from two to eight inches have been reported.

Starting early this morning, the snow rode in on a brisk northeast wind, causing drifts from six to eight inches in Boston suburbs.

Boston Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland had 700 city workers and 150 snow plows out early sanding important intersections and highway approaches. In the shopping district a force of men cleared away the snow.

Most commuter trains of the Boston and Maine, the Boston & Albany, and the New Haven Railroad were on time except in a few isolated cases. The New Haven's Federal from Washington and its New Englander from the West ran late. However, with the storm scheduled to abate, the railroads anticipated no further delays in operations.

Hartford, Conn., reported eight inches of snow by mid-morning. Providence, R. I., got six inches and Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., received one and two inches, respectively.

While Connecticut's State police reported few accidents because of the heavy snowfall, traffic was moving at a snail's pace. Norwich police said that the worst traffic tie-up in the city's history occurred early today when war workers found themselves snarled up in a mile-long jam of stalled automobiles on Westport Avenue Hill.

In New London, Conn., schools were closed as was the case in a number of other communities. Traffic was tied up in New Britain as the wind piled up drifts, stalling automobiles.

Cape Cod bore the brunt of the storm in this area with 6 to 8 inches.

The State Department of Public Works had 300 sanding trucks and snow plows out and they were keeping ahead of the storm.

The Weather Bureau says there will be clear skies late this afternoon, with much colder weather following.

New Railroad Depot Plans

The Newton Lower Falls passenger station of the Boston & Albany Railroad, one of Newton's oldest landmarks, is being torn down and a frame shelter will be erected on the site some time next month. The old stone structure was opened in 1887 and served thousands of commuters until it was closed late in 1937.

100 Per Cent Jump In Draft Ordered

Continued from Page 1

the local boards were handling these cases on a "lenient" basis the State director explained. Now under national direction, they must be "tough."

Those who wish clarification of their own draft standing are urged to seek advice from their local draft boards. From the start of the selective service program these boards have been vested with wide interpretative powers so that the local conditions may be handled fairly and speedily.

Mailman Spends 99 P. C. Of Year's Pay for Bonds

GRANBY, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Albert Long, star route rural mail-carrier here, is one man who has given 99 per cent support to the Sixth War Loan drive.

He purchased a $1,000 bond, and the price, $750, is just about 99 per cent of his year's salary as a postman. He ekes out this income with spare-time jobs.

ARROW SHIRTS $2.24 Other Arrows $2.46 and $3.46
MUFFLERS $1.50 to $5.95 All wool, also rayon silks
RABHOR ROBES $10.95 to $25
INTERWOVEN SOCKS 45c pr. to $2 pr.
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NECKWEAR $1 to $3.95
SPORTS JACKETS For all occasions $3.95 to $27.50

Roosevelt Indecision Delays Congress' Peace-Army Favor

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The movement to get early congressional approval for a national policy of compulsory peacetime military training continues to be slowed by White House indecision.

Failure of President Roosevelt to take a definite stand as to whether he will support a program to be directed exclusively to the training of a citizen army or whether he will seek to give it vocational trimmings is holding back its Administration backers and is retarding its supporters in Congress.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and all the top-ranking Army and Navy officers strongly favor universal military training as an essential means of helping to avert future wars.

Risk Cited

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, foremost congressional sponsor of the peacetime military training legislation, said today that he was convinced the White House risked voiding the whole plan if it insists upon encumbering it with what he considers secondary benefits. His view, as shared by numerous other Republican and Democratic members of Congress, is that Congress shouldn't try to use military training as a means of entering the field of national education.

The lines of debate on the issue are taking shape, and already certain groups, such as pacificist organizations and this week a body of Roman Catholic bishops, are beginning to crystallize opposition strength.

Advocates of the outright military training program, which would probably mean that at some time between the ages of 17 and 22 all physically able boys would devote a year to the armed services, hold:

Arguments for Army

That the plan is not incompatible with the efforts of the Government to achieve peace by a world organization since weak members of such an organization could not oppose aggression as the League of Nations demonstrated.

That a citizen army is best adapted to a democratic nation and tends to discourage the development of a professional military caste.

That, should war come again, the United States is likely to be, not the last, but the first to be attacked, and therefore cannot rely on others to hold off an aggressor while it is getting ready.

The evidence today is that sentiment among the soldiers overseas and among civilians at home is equally strong in support of military training for all young men in peacetime. A scientific sampling of a soldier opinion by the War Department shows that two thirds of the soldiers favor it, and the latest Gallup Poll reports 70 per cent of civilians on the same side, with the favorable sentiment on the rise during the past year.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, believes that a citizen army is the best kind of army to defend a democracy. He says:

"The second type of military institution (as approach to the military caste system in Germany) through which the national manpower can be developed as based upon the conception of a professional peace establishment (no larger than necessary to meet normal peacetime requirements) to be reinforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from a citizen army reserve, effectively organized for this purpose in time of peace, with full opportunity for competent citizen soldiers to acquire practical experience through temporary active service and to rise by successive steps to any rank for which they can definitely qualify, and with specific facilities for such practical experience, qualification, and advancement definitely organized as essential and predominating characteristics of the peace establishment.

"An army of this type has, among others, the following advantages:

Leadership Encouraged

"While, as in all effective military systems, the efficiency of this system depends primarily upon expert professional control, its leadership is not exclusively concentrated in a professional soldier class.

"All citizen soldiers after their initial training are encouraged to develop their capacity for leadership to such an extent as may be consistent with their abilities, their tastes, and the civil obligations.

"As all our great wars have been fought in the main by citizen armies, the proposal for an organized citizen army reserve in time of peace is merely a proposal for perfecting a traditional national institution to meet modern requirements which no longer permit extemporization after the outbreak of war.

"This is the type of army which President Washington proposed to the first Congress as one of the essential foundations of the new American republic. This is the type of army which, in the absence of an effective peacetime organization, had to be extemporized to meet our needs in World War I and World War II."

French Writer Condemned For Working With Enemy

PARIS, Dec. 19 (AP)—Paul Chack, former officer in the French Navy and the author of 25 romantic novels, was condemned to execution yesterday for collaborating with the enemy. M. Chack admitted he had headed anti-Russian and anti-Jewish organizations.

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FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE

Squirtless Grapefruit?—Aye, Eye!

Wide World

Western Governors 'Eat Up' Test of Jetless Product

Does a western-desert grapefruit squirt? Governors of five States take time out from a conference in Phoenix, Ariz, to test the grapefruit—and they find nary a squirt. Shown during the test are (left to right): Govs. John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, Sam C. Ford of Montana, Herbert B. Maw of Utah, Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona, and E. P. Carville of Nevada. Governors Dempsey and Ford, taking no chances, donned airplane goggles, but soon pushed them up on their foreheads.

Plan for Japanese Return Stirs Pacific Coast Region

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The morning headlines Dec. 18 said the Army had revoked its order excluding Japanese-Americans from the coastal zone. The evening headlines said the United States Supreme Court had ruled unanimously that it no longer was legal to keep concededly loyal individuals in concentration camps. Both are important news in California.

It was almost as if the Army had advance word, somehow, that the Supreme Court was going to rule as it did. How much more face saving for the Army to act just ahead of the Supreme Court's decision than under its compulsion.

But almost between editions, some heated statements were made by national and state lawmakers. One state legislator said "there will be plenty of trouble."

Speed Criticized

Even members of the national Congress, members of the California delegation, speaking from Washington, were critical. They had been led to believe that the Army planned no immediate change in its policy toward the evacuated Japanese. "It is very curious to see such speed," one Congressman was quoted.

Talk turns very much on the point of whether there will be physical resistance to the return of the Japanese evacués when they start to return to the coastal home towns and farms "a few at a time" after Jan. 2.

Most of the places they left now are occupied by others, their farms, their city and town homes, their store buildings and hotels in the "little Tokyos" of the cities were rented to others by the Government's custodians after the mass evacuation of March, 1942.

Maj. Gen Henry C. Pratt, acting Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, with headquarters in San Francisco, who issued the order revoking the evacuation proclamation, said:

"I expect some minor incidents, but nothing that will require military intervention." He added that if events required it, there would be military action.

Governor Asks Obedience

Gov. Earl Warren asked for obedience to the military order and co-operation with it.

"Any public unrest that develops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from intemperate action will of necessity retard the war effort and particularly the flow of needed materials to our boys in the Pacific who are moving steadily but at great sacrifice toward their ultimate goal—Tokyo." So spoke the Governor.

"Most California families have a boy or girl in the armed forces," he added. "Military decisions such as these are designed for their ultimate success and speedy return to their homeland."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles took a pessimistic view of the situation. He holds that the wartime economy of his city is based on the absence of the Japanese and may be seriously upset if they return.

"Their homes and hotels and rooming houses, formerly owned by Japanese, are now occupied by war workers, many of them colored," he said. "It is a question of whether we have enough police officers to insure protection if these people come back."

'Inevitable' Step

That was the extreme view on one side of the case. From another point of view, Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, said:

"We think this new order was inevitable in the light of the remarkable courage, loyalty, and devotion of Japanese-American servicemen in combat areas in all theaters of war, plus the excellent record made by Japanese-American civilians in war and food production in the Middle West and East."

The American Civil Liberties Union, which has supported the legal contest of numerous évacués in court, said through its attorney, A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, that the organization will stand by to see that the returning Japanese-Americans are accorded their full rights as citizens. The organization is watchful of the rights of all minority groups, as well as individuals.

'Example for World'

United States Senator Sheridan Downey sent a message which was published and radiocast to all Californians, urging them to avoid any show of violence which might be made the excuse across the Pacific for Japanese reprisals against American prisoners of war and civilian internees.

And from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, whose Department has had custody of the évacués for many months, came this sobering message: "By our conduct toward them, we will be judged by all of the people of the world."

This correspondent, who has lived in California for more than three decades and knows its people and their temper well, does not expect to hear of acts of mob violence as the Japanese-Americans come back to the State "a few at a time."

One consideration could upset this semiprediction: If some Japanese who are disloyal slip through the screening process of the War Relocation Authority and commit harmful acts. But in such a case the Nisei, or Americans of Japanese ancestry, would have another opportunity to prove their loyalty. That, many of them have said—and others have proved—is all they ask.

Slow Return Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Best estimates last night were that only 60,000 of the 119,000 Japanese excluded from the Pacific Coast beginning March 23, 1942, would return now that the Western Defense Command had revoked its mass exclusion order. It was indicated that even this number would be slow about coming back, taking a year and a half to complete the move.

Japanese from Southern California at the Manzanar, Calif., center actually were represented as being more in favor of relocating in the East or Middle West than returning to their homes. Director Ralph Merrit said that a few property owners among the 3,600 American-born and 1,800 aliens at the camp might go to their former homes, but the majority was loath to return to Southern California.

The Heart Mountain, Wyo., Relocation Center likewise estimated that only 900, or less than 10 per cent, of the Japanese there would go back to the West Coast.

Otherwise, reports indicated the 60,000 estimate by the War Relocation Authority sources was fairly accurate, although caution in testing West Coast reaction was displayed at all the relocation centers where 61,000 Japanese still live. Some 32,000 have been relocated in inland states, nearly 19,000 are at the Tule Lake, Calif., Segregation Center, which the Justice Department indicated it expected to take over, and 13,000 were in the armed forces. The rest are in institutions or on harvest leaves.

Thorough Overhauling Of G.O.P. Unit Demanded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A thorough overhauling of Republican National Committee machinery to enable it to compete for the big city vote was demanded Dec. 16 by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, the party's Senate whip.

Crediting the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee with Democratic successes in November, he said that organization displayed the necessity for a Republican organization "to carry the issues to the people at the grass roots and the doorbells, and to crusade on those issues 24 hours a day."

Railway Unit Must Act For Negro Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was told by the Supreme Court yesterday it must represent non-member Negro firemen without race discrimination.

In unanimous opinions by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, the Court ruled that the Railway Labor Act requires an exclusive bargaining agent for any craft or class to provide such representation.

In another case, the Court split 5 to 4 in upholding action of the National Labor Relations Board in setting aside its certification of an independent union as a bargaining agent.

In the railroad case, the Court said the law does not deny a union the right to determine its membership but, in cases where it is the exclusive bargaining agent, it must represent non-union workers "without hostile discrimination."

The Court said the representative of a craft is not barred from making contracts "which may have unfavorable effects on some of the members of the craft represented." All members of a craft are not identical in interest or merit, and variations in contracts may be based on such differences as seniority, type of work performed, competence and skill, it was stated.

The Court upheld a decision that prosecutions for shipping false teeth in violation of the Federal Denture Act must be brought at the sending point.

These Nantes 'Bombs' To Come From 'Santa'

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE, England, Dec. 19 (AP)—Flying Fortresses will "bomb" Nantes with tons of presents during a Christmas Party for about 3,000 French children.

Gifts including candy, toys, and soap will come from rations of the personnel of the 384th Bombardment Group, a veteran United States Eighth Air Force Fortress unit in England, and from parcels requested from home.

Officers and men of the unit also contributed $1,850 toward a fund to purchase more gifts and equipment for orphanages in Nantes.

The Christmas Party plan was originated by Lieut. P. Oscar Picard of Linwood, Mass., of the bomber group commanded by Lieut. Col. Theodore Milton, Washington, D. C., which has made 240 operations over Europe since June, 1943. It hit targets at Nantes several times during the German occupation.

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Bolivian Opposition Leader Hits Terror Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 19 (AP)—Dr. Julio Alvarado, opposition leader in the Bolivian Congress, has fled to this neighboring capital from acts of political terrorism which he says are rampant in Bolivia as a "military lodge" pursues a course described as anti-Semitic, anti-Masonic, antidemocratic and generally totalitarian.

Dr. Alvarado declared that special United States Ambassador Avra M. Warren had been deceived some months ago when he prepared the way for recognition by Washington of the present Bolivian dictatorship.

The great question posed for Chile, as for Bolivia's other immediate neighbors, is whether the Villarroel government is the cloak or the dupe of the secret and excessively nationalistic army clique which reportedly is exercising the real power in Bolivia. Once this is decided—and it may soon be—the diplomatic perspective will be cleared appreciably.

There are few South American doubts, and practically none in Chile, that the political ebullience in Bolivia in recent years is definitely linked with the pressing necessity of varying that country's economy and making it less dependent on foreign imports, especially those of food. What concerns neighbors is the possible exploitation of tragic economics for the imposition of ultra-nationalistic policies at home, leading to complications with friendly neighbors and disturbing continental harmony.

Secret Agents at Work

Dr. Alvarado gave Santiago newspaper representatives his opinion that the Bolivian President, Maj. Gualberto Villarroel, was a virtual prisoner of the "logia militar." He asserted that secret agents, in and out of uniform, exert their will, physically at times, in the Government Palace itself. Kidnaping, torturing, and even murder were indulged in by the "logia" to enforce its program, he charged.

The M. N. R. (Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario), he added, had a majority in the Constituent Assembly, with 70 out of 130 seats, but it had been elected by virtual force of arms.

The refugee political leader doubted whether North Americans and the British were aware of the "nefarious schemes" being hatched in La Paz, but he was free with his admission that the Bolivian "economic situation is rather critical" because of the reduction of mineral purchases by the United Nations, for whom the United States are buying agent.

Dr. Alvarado, as an exiled politician, may have been exaggerating, but most reports from La Paz agree on the point that living, traveling and business conditions have been insecure in that capital since the "logia" began to function. There have been many "disappearance" cases similar to that of Mauricio Hochschild, the mining magnate, now in the United States, but continental attention is now more concerned with the emergence of murder as an instrument of policy. Not a few South American authorities are looking to Washington for a lead in their attitude.

Convention Adjourned

The national convention, controlled by the M. N. R., has adjourned for 30 days. President Villarroel has addressed a message to the nation laying all the blame for recent tragic developments on the "reactionary elements," who wish to restore the "traditional parties" and the "political chaos existing prior to the popular revolution of Dec. 20, 1943."

Other Government leaders have publicized the fact that the unsuccessful Oruro attempt at counter-revolution on Nov. 19 was aimed to destroy Bolivian co-operation with the United Nations. There is a revival also of old claims that foreign capital and dollar exchange are being smuggled out of the country, despite recent prohibitions.

Deputies of the Izquierda (Left) Revolutionary Party have presented a parliamentary motion recommending the rupture of diplomatic relationship with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, dictator of Spain. Some interest has been shown regarding the possible fate of the sponsors of this initiative, as well as of the proposal itself. The Izquierda Party is of a Marxist tendency, and its leader, José Antonio Arze, recently narrowly escaped assassination. He has been reported in the United States. The official record of the National Convention says that the Spanish rupture proposal has been referred to the committee on foreign relationships.

Neighbors Concerned

That immediate neighbors, such as Chile and Peru, are seriously concerned over the aims of the secret powers, if these exist behind the governmental facade in La Paz, is evident from the charged tone of official spokesmen and responsible newspapers.

Chile has formally protested against an alleged violation of its frontier, which La Paz says was "in the heat of the chase" of escaping revolutionists. The infraction, considered proved here, arouses a sensitive issue because of secret and open demands by Bolivian nationalists for recovery of the littoral conceded to Chile following defeat in the Pacific War of 1879-1883.

Chile and Peru are not alone in their protests against the execution of members of the Bolivian Government, high public officials and many other distinguished national leaders. The cry of "shame" has arisen from nearly every newspaper press in the Americas. "It is a stain on the fair name of a cultural continent," declared the newspaper, El Mercurio in Santiago.

From Santiago, Lima, Asunción and other South American cities there has been a flow of resignations by Bolivian diplomats and attachés as they have received news of summary executions of many of their former colleagues and friends. The Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires in Asunción, Paraguay, was one of those who cabled resignations. Close friends of his had been killed in Oruro.

The Uruguayan press concurred in the view that the "American conscience has been shocked." One newspaper, El Pais, declared it was taken for granted that the day was over when revolutionary leaders, no matter how great their crime, were tried summarily and shot.

At the critical time—for Chileans do not underestimate the gravity of the situation in La Paz—the Government of Dr. Juan Antonio Rios considers itself fortunate in having an able and well-informed representative in the Bolivian capital. Foreign ministry spokesmen testify to the highly informative and discerning dispatches of Ambassador Benjamin Cohen. It is recognized, however, that the near-political chaos in Las Paz and the existence and operation of separate powers—civil and military—make the efficient discharge of his mission most difficult.

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

'Sophie' Arrives on the Stage—Incoming Films—Art Exhibitions

Katina Paxinou Starred In Comedy at the Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

Probably some comparisons are inevitable between "I Remember Mama," which was at the Plymouth a few months ago, and "Sophie," which brought Katina Paxinou to the same theater last evening. For Sophie, like Mama, is the managing maternal type with ingenious ways of setting the tangled affairs of her offspring in order. Beyond that resemblance, however, the two plays are as different in style and mood as Sophie's Czechs are from the Mama's Norwegians.

The comedy, which George Ross and Rose C. Feld have put together from Miss Feld's "Sophie Halenczik, American" stories in the New Yorker, is as high-colored as those Czechoslovakian tablecloths which were so commonly to be seen before the war, and at times it is as noisy as a peasant dance in full swing. It gives Miss Paxinou an opportunity to display her abilities in a rich comedy character role. It provides an admirably written secondary part in Annie, the youngest and most sympathetic of Sophie's children, beautifully played by Ann Shepherd. And it offers an amusing figure in Anton, Sophie's brother-in-law, set forth with relish by Louis Sorin.

* * *

Around these three characters much of the play revolves. The greater part of it is comedy, some of it boisterous comedy; but even in its most unrestrained moments it has a good nature that makes it appealing. There are a few emotional scenes. One of them which falls to the share of Miss Shepherd is surprisingly touching. But in general the play is the type which keeps to the surface and depends on atmosphere and characters for its effect. The characters are of the kind that are interesting enough in themselves to provide a diverting evening.

The plot is rather sketchy. It has something to do with the marriage which Sophie arranges for her elder daughter. It is concerned too with her headstrong soldier son, who hastily breaks off a furlough and departs just before the arrival of a girl with a baby which she says is his. And it deals with the high-strung Annie, in love with a neighbor farm boy whose father has no use for these newer Americans. Of course, Sophie manages to straighten out the difficulties in which her son has become involved. And she looks on with an approving eye when Annie gets her young man to assert himself. Annie, it seems, has a good deal of her mother's character and can fend for herself.

Racial prejudice against "foreigners" in the little Connecticut town where the action takes place plays a part in the complications. Anton, his obnoxious little son, and his placid wife, come to live with the Halenczikys when Sophie thinks she has found a job for Anton in the country. Then there is the problem of getting rid of them, which Sophie solves simply enough by cutting down on their rations. There also is Ernest Hopkins who has a great fondness for Sophie but a slender appetite, which never would do of course for the suitor of a notable cook like Sophie. Finally, to be disposed of, there is the father of Annie's swain, a stock type of tight-lipped Yankee villain.

* * *

The last act runs too obviously to talk and the expression of sentiments on Americanism and democracy, which, though sound enough, are not dramatically well expressed. That still needs working over. But the play as a whole seems in good shape.

Will Geer makes a good character study of the friendly Hopkins. Donald Buka does reasonably well with the difficult assignment of the unmanageable son, and Marguerite Clifton is the girl he tried to leave behind, Donald Keath and John Harmon are the elder daughter and her husband, and John McGovern the easy-going young suitor of Annie

'Sophie'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by George Ross and Rose C. Feld based on Miss Feld's "Sophie Halenczik, American" stories, presented by Meyer Davis and Mr. Ross, directed by Michael Gordon, setting by Samuel Leve, costumes by Rose Bogdonoff. The cast:

Annie Halenczik ..... Ann Shepherd
Ernest Hopkins ..... Will Geer
Tom Blanchard ..... Richard Deane
Ciiot Blanchard ..... John McGovern
Frankie Halenczik ..... Donald Buka
Sophie Halenczik ..... Katina Paxinou
George Odanos ..... John Harmon
Mr. Parker ..... Kurt Richards
Irene Halenczik ..... Donna Keath
Mrs. Scudder ..... Doris Rich
Capt. Thornton Scudder ..... Ronald Alexander
Marge Nelson ..... Marguerite Clifton
Anton Halenczik ..... Louis Sorin
Elsie ..... Eda Reiss Merin
Joey ..... Jerry Boyar

Alfredo Valente

Boris Marshilov and Madge Kennedy
In "Brief Holiday," opening at the Wilbur on Tuesday, Dec. 26

Christmas at the Museum; Pastels on View at Guild

The annual Christmas exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts has been put on display in the Recent Accessions Gallery. The exhibits have been chosen from the permanent collection and they are installed amid festive greenery. Through concealed amplifiers, a program of recorded music by Bach, Handel, Corelli, and Tallis, and Christmas carols sung by the Vienna Choir Boys, will be given at intervals each day.

It is not difficult to find Christmas material in an art museum collection. Three terra cottas by the Florentine sculptor, Luca della Robbia, occupy one wall. Luca had not the fire and vehemence of his Florentine contemporaries; he was gentle, sweet, poetic. Tenderness is of the essence of his charming terra cottas that are enriched by the color enameling for which his workshop was famous.

Tintoretto's "Adoration of the Magi" introduces the pageantry and warmth of Venetian painting. The mother and child do not occupy the center, but are placed on one side with figures of the Magi in elegant garments given prominence. The medieval austerity has disappeared entirely. This is a Renaissance visualization. The artist had become earthbound, observant, realistic. The Adoration is a topic treated with theatrical éclat.

Fragments of English alabaster reliefs provide the contrast showing the viewpoint of the medieval artist. The small print permitted variations upon the same theme.

The German masters, Schongauer and Dürer, the Italians, Modena and Raimondi, are represented in engravings and woodcut. Whether they were masters in handling light or shade, or virtuosi with line, each treated the subject afresh with vitality.

* * *

Laura Coombs Hills

The annual display of pastels by Laura Coombs Hills is now on view at the Guild of Boston Artists. It follows the exhibition of recent works by Frank Benson. Both artists are in their eighties, and each performs with vigor and freshness.

Miss Hills' pastels of flowers are faithfully and lovingly drawn. She abstains from formal arrangement, permitting the blossoms to fall gracefully as they may. There seems to be a happy responsiveness to the bouquet which sometimes strikes the artist as vivacious, sometimes saucy, sometimes reticent. Roses she seems to know best in all "moods" and hues. There are butterfly roses, yellow, white and pink roses. There are lilies and larkspur, gladiolas, zinnias, begonias, primroses, pansies and apple blossoms.

D. A.

Tatiana Grantzeva
Ballet dancer in "A Lady of ?," coming to the Colonial Christmas night.

Rubinstein Program

Artur Rubinstein, pianist, who is giving a concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, presents the following pieces:

Sonata, E flat, op. 31, No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue ..... Franck
Capriccio, op. 76 ..... Brahms
Rhapsody, E flat, op. 119 ..... Brahms
Mulatinha ..... Villa-Lobos
Probresinha ..... Villa-Lobos
Polichinelle ..... Villa-Lobos
"The Maiden and the Nightingale" ..... Granados
Two Etudes ..... Scriabine
Valse Polonaise ..... Chopin

Fiedler in Minneapolis

While Dimitri Mitropoulos is conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler will be conducting his orchestra in Minneapolis as guest, on Dec. 22. His program will include Schiassi's "Christmas" Symphony, Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 in F major, Enesco's First Roumanian Rhapsody, the Strauss Waltz, "Where the Citrons Bloom," and the Divertissement of Ibert.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Last Complete Show Today of "BOWERY TO BROADWAY" and Co-Hit at 4:45 P. M.
RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
TOM'W at 9 A. M.
HEY watch my Smoke!
with pirates and treasure and tropical islands, and beautiful gals.

IN TECHNICOLOR
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
BOB HOPE
The PRINCESS and the PIRATE
with VIRGINIA MAYO and Walter Slezak • Walter Brennan
Co-hit "MY PAL, WOLF"
RKO RADIO Release
WAR BOND PREMIERE TONITE
SOLD OUT!

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a.m.
Bud ABBOTT Lou COSTELLO
in M-G-M's 'LOST IN A HAREM'
with MARILYN MAXWELL
JIMMY DORSEY AND HIS ORCH.
Plus
Radio's Crime Doctor
"SHADOWS IN THE NIGHT"
WARNER BAXTER

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Carmen MIRANDA • Michael O'SHEA • Vivian BLAINE
'SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS'
plus "THOROUGHBREDS"
PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
Dennis MORGAN • Eleanor PARKER
'THE VERY THOUGHT OF YOU'
plus "ONE BODY TOO MANY"

EXETER KEN 7067
PRESTON STURGES'
HAIL THE CONQUERING HERO
Eddie Bracken - Ella Raines
TILL WE MEET AGAIN
RAY MILLAND
BARBARA BRITTON

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

TIME SAYS—"AS STIRRING A FILM AS EVER REACHED THE SCREEN" BEGINS SUN. DEC. 24
THUNDER ROCK
STRAND
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
BARBARA MULLEN
HUNTINGTON AVE. at JEANNIE

KENMORE BEACONSET
AIR CONDITIONED
LUCILLE BALL • DICK POWELL
Meet The People
with the Marine Raiders

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • LAST 7 TIMES • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. THURS.
KATINA PAXINOU in "Sophie"
A new Comedy based on the "Sophia Halenczik, American" stories

COPLEY—OPEN SAT. NIGHT • SEATS TOM'W
ROY P. STECKLER presents
THE YOUNG KNOW BEST
A New Romantic Comedy by ARNDT GIUSTI
with RALPH FORBES
Barbara Robbins • Lynne Carter • Donald Murphy
EVES.—$2.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. MATS. WED. & SAT. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

OPERA HOUSE • EVES. 8.30 • MATS. THURS. & SAT.
Seats at box office & Wilbur Theatre for performance thru Dec. 30
JANE WITHERS • EDDIE FOY Jr. • JUNE KNIGHT
in DAVID WOLPER'S
GLAD TO SEE YOU

WILBUR • LAST 7 TIMES • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. TOM'W
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
authors of "Life with Father" and producers of "Arsenic and Old Lace" present
the HASTY HEART
A NEW COMEDY by JOHN PATRICK with
Richard BASEHART • Anne BURR • John LUND

SHUBERT • 2 WKS. BEG. CHRISTMAS NIGHT
PAUL SMALL presents
LOU HOLTZ • BENNY FIELDS • TONY & SALLY DeMARCO
STAR TIME
Eves. Mon. Thru Fri. and Sun. Eves.: $1.20 to 3.00; Sat. Eves.: $1.20 to 3.60; Mats. Wed., Sat. and Sun.: $1.20 to 2.40; TWO GALA NEW YEAR'S EVE PERFORMANCES at 8:30 ($1.20 to 4.80) and MIDNIGHT ($1.20 to 3.60). Tax Incl.

PLYMOUTH • OPENS NIGHT • CHRISTMAS • SEATS THURS.
Clare Kummer's Comedy
"MANY HAPPY RETURNS"
Starring
HENRY HULL
with MARY ASTOR • NEIL HAMILTON
Opening Night & FRI. EVES. & SAT. EVE. (Jan. 6): $3.60 to $1.20; MON. thru THURS. EVES.: $3.00 to $1.20; SAT. EVE. (Dec. 30): $4.80 to $1.20; MAT. THURS.: $2.40 to $1.20; MAT. SAT.: $3.00 to $1.20 (TAX INCL.)

WILBUR • 2 WKS. REG. • Tues., Dec. 26 • Seats Thurs. • 3 MATS. CHRISTMAS WEEK • WED.-THURS. & SAT.
Jacques Thery & Jos. Viertel present
MADGE KENNEDY
America's Beloved Comedienne
in 'Brief Holiday'
A New Comedy by GRETCHEN FINLETTER
Eves.: $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; Mats. 2nd Week Wed. & Sat.: $2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL • LAST WEEK • MATS. Wed. & Sat.
ON THE TOWN
NEW MUSICAL
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN and ADOLPH GREEN
Choreography by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO and NANCY WALKER

COLONIAL • Opens Mon., Dec. 25 • SEATS NOW
J. J. SHUBERT presents
A Lady Of? a new musical
with CAROLE LANDIS and SUE RYAN • CHRISTINE AYRES
OPEN. NITE FRI. & SAT. EVES. $1.20 to $4.80 Mon. to Thurs. $1.20 to 4.20. Wed. Mats. $1.20 to 3.00. Sat. Mats. $1.20 to 3.60 (Tax Inc.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580
Lana TURNER in MARRIAGE IS A Private AFFAIR
HARVARD SQ. SIMONE SIMON Mademoiselle Fifi
Sneak Hollywood Premier
Replacing "MLLE. FIFI" on Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 8 P. M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A heartening play"
E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
A FREDRIC MARCH in BELL FOR ADANO
with MARGO
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0045
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.

"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs
CELESTE HOLM • MARGARET DOUGLAS • JOAN McCRACKEN • DAVID BROOKS • DOOLEY WILSON • MABEL TALIAFERRO • MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St., CI. 6-5990
Eves. 8:30—Mon. thru Thurs. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat., $1.20 to $6. Tax incl. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay. Based on a novel by Franz Werfel
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566
Eves 8:40-$1.20 to 4.20 tax inc. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40. Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40; Sun. 8:15 • Mail Orders
Special Holiday Mats. Daily Dec. 23 thru Jan. 1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40; Sun. 3
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center • CO. 5-5474

RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present
Mady CHRISTIANS • Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:35 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35 sharp

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN-OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART-HAROLD VERMILYEA
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th West of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

6th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
HARRY STOCKWELL • JOSEPH BULOFF • EVELYN WYCKOFF • RUTH WESTON
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Christmas 2:30

"A NEW HIT . . . chock full of honesty and laughter."—Barnes, N. Trib.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
"SNAFU"
By LOUIS SOLOMON & HAROLD BUCHMAN
HUDSON Thea., 44 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Good Balcony Seats $1.20, $1.80 and $2.40

"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times." E. C. Sherburne—The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MARON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45 Cl. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:40. $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed. & Sat 2:40
SEATS NOW SELLING THRU MARCH 1

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Carmen MIRANDA • Michael O'SHEA • Vivian BLAINE
'SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture In Technicolor!
PLUS ON STAGE—JIMMY SAVO • MILDRED BAILEY
Extra! PEARL PRIMUS
BUY MORE BONDS
ROXY
7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
M-G-M'S
"NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
Donald Crisp • Elizabeth Taylor
Jackie Jenkins • Reginald Owen
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"A prize film in any language."—McManus, P.M.
ARTKINO Presents
The Rainbow
COMPANION
STANLEY
7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st ST.
9th Big Week
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
Those Boys Need You
BUY WAR BONDS!

New Films at Keith's

Bob Hope's new comedy, a Technicolor production called "The Princess and the Pirate," comes Wednesday to the Keith Memorial. The plot seems to be a burlesque on pirate yarns. The cast includes Virginia Mayo, Walter Brennan, Walter Slezak, Victor McLagen, Marc Lawrence, and Hugo Haas.

The other feature will be "My Pal, Wolf," a story about a little girl who adopts a lost dog, with a cast that includes the new juvenile player, Sharyn Moffett.

'Star Time' Schedule

Two performances are scheduled for each Sunday during the two-week engagement of "Star Time," the variety revue, coming to the Shubert Christmas night. Matinees will be Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. On New Year's Eve there will be two shows, at 8:30 and midnight, in addition to the matinee that day.

Plays for Children

The Tributary Children's Theater announces the following plays at New England Mutual Hall: "Aleddin," Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 29 and 30; "Tom Sawyer," Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27; "Hans Brinker," Saturday afternoon, March 3; and "Cinderella," Saturday afternoon, April 21.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Welper. Starring June Withers, Eddie Foye, Jr., and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Sophie," new comedy. Featuring Katina Paxinou, Will Geer, Marguerite Clifton, Donald Buka, and Richard Deane. 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday evening.)

Wilbur—"The Hasty Heart," by John Patrick. Featuring Richard Basehart, Anne Burr, John Lund. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"On the Town," new musical comedy. Featuring Sono Osato, Nancy Walker, Robert Chisholm, John Battles, Miss Comden and Mr. Green. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert presented by France Forever. Emile Baume, pianist, assisted by a group of Boston Symphony Orchestra members. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hail the Conquering Hero." Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Till We Meet Again." Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Very Thought of You." Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "One Body Too Many." Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Bowery to Broadway." Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Jack Oakie. 9:31 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52. "Murder in the Blue Room." Grace McDonald, Donald Cook. 11:13 a. m., 2, 4:47.

Kenmore—"Meet the People." Lucile Ball, Dick Powell. 2:43, 6:06, 9:29. "Marine Raiders." Pat O'Brien. 1, 4:23, 7:46.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Something for the Boys." Carmen Miranda, Michael O'Shea, Vivian Blaine. 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:38, 7:13, 9:48. "Thoroughbreds." Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 10:08 a. m., 12:53, 3:38, 6:13, 8:48.

Modern—"National Barn Dance." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Diana Lynn, Gail Russell. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 6:45, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Lost in a Harem," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Shadows in the Night," Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:34.

Paramount—"The Very Thought of You." Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"San Diego I Love You." Jon Hall, Louise Albritton. 10:49 a. m., 1:52, 4:55, 7:40, 10:16. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:33, 6:36, 9:12.

Scollay—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"Our Annual Football Review." "Swim Ballet," cartoons and National and War News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Lost in a Harem." Abbott and Costello. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Shadows in the Night," Warner Baxter. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"Battle of Warsaw." "Harness Racers." "Songs of the Danube." "Touring the Vatican." "Baby Animals." "French Underground." "Unusual Occupations." "Bees," two-color cartoons. World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "The Master Race." George Courlouris, Stanley Ridges. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Reckless Age," Gloria Jean. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia — "Frenchman's Creek." Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Barbary Coast." "Maisie in Reno."

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Moonlight Cactus."

Regent: "Kansas City Kitty." "She's a Soldier Too."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Till We Meet Again." "Bride by Mistake." 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Ghost Catcher." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Till We Meet Again." "The Great Moment."

Coolidge Corner: "Laura." "The Reckless Age."

Cleveland Circle: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Till We Meet Again." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Barbary Coast Gent." "Maisie Goes to Reno." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "The Hitler Gang." 2, 8.

University: "Marriage is a Private Affair." 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Sneak Hollywood Premiere, at 8 replacing "Mlle. Fifi."

EVERETT—Capitol: "An American Romance." "Moonlight and Cactus."

Park: "Atlantic City." "Stranger in the Night."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "An American Romance." "The Great Moment." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Going My Way."

MALDEN—Granada: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." 3:17, 6:19, 9:33. "National Barn Dance." 1:38, 4:40, 7:55.

Mystic: "Polo Joe." 1:52, 7, 9:45. "Walking Dead." 3:42, 8:32.

Maplewood: "Meet the People." 3:04, 9:04. "Youth Runs Wild." 1:52, 7:52.

Strand: "San Fernando Valley." 1:50, 7, 10:04. "The Conspirators." 3:08, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Casanova Brown." 3:30, 9:15. "Ghost Catchers." 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Maisie Goes to Reno." "Barbary Coast Gent." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "What a Night."

Fellsway: "Seventh Cross." "She's a Soldier, Too."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Song of Bernadette."

NATICK—Colonial: "The Climax." "Tall in the Saddle." 1:45, 8. Bond Premiere: "Irish Eyes Are Smiling" and stage treats. Admission by War Bond purchase only.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "An American Romance." "The Great Moment."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "The Master Race." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." "National Barn Dance."

Alhambra: "Maisie Goes to Reno." Strange Affairs."

Strand: Curse of the Cat People." "Mummys Ghost."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."

Strand: "Janie." "Falcon in Mexico."

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Arsenic and Old Lace." 2:45, 8:35.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Tender Comrade." "Minstrel Man."

Coolidge: "The Impatient Years." "The Big Noise."

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Barbary Coast Gent." "Maisie Goes to Reno."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Holiday Inn." "A Night of Adventure."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "An American Romance." "The Great Moment."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Love a Soldier." "Ghost Catchers."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m., GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.

Moscow—7:40 p. m.—Program in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg. 25.2 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." Stanley Maxted. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.4 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episodes. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 255.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Tommy Handley in "ITMA." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104. 2m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25.3 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"Free Europe." A talk. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Jerry Cooper, baritone	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News: Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Smoothies Vocal Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music: "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky: Songs	Jewish Philanthropies	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Lullabies; Air Express	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:30	Follies: E. Howe;	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45		"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	L. Bernstein: News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Something for the Girls	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Waltz Time: music	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War?"	1st Combat Inf. Band	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky": sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Famous Comp.'s Music	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dinah Shore, songs
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W. Lang	News of the World	Treasure Hunt; Orch.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	"Confidentially Yours"	Something for the Girls
7:45	Hour: soloists	Musical program		Frances Greer, soprano	Tax program
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Ted Malone, comment	Ginny Simms: Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum & Abner': sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or.	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	Victor Jory: "Casablanca"; News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	"The Roy Rogers Show"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Real Stories Dramas"	The Music Hour
9:30	"Plot to Overthrow Christmas"; dr.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air: House of Representa-	The Music Hour
9:45		Dance orch.; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'		The Music Hour; News
10:00	"Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing	"The Bob Hope Show";	tives Part in Treaties.	Bruins - Detroit Red
10:15	Front": drama	Andy Russell Show	guest, Bing Crosby	Paul Schubert, news	Wings hockey game
10:30	Sen. E V Roberison	'Let Yourself Go': Milton Berle, mc.; guests	Hildegarde; Ethel Merman; John M. Brown	Musical Roundup	Hockey game
10:45	"Behind Scenes"			Music; Weather	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30	"Casey, Press Photographer": drama	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45		Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical program	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News N	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	News commentators	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Homemaker Pgm.; News	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'School of the Air':	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz show: Fred Lang	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food F

Hospital Decorations Crown Holiday Work of Garden Clubs

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Months of careful planning by Garden Clubs Service of Massachusetts culminates this week in the decoration of 18 military and naval hospitals and infirmaries throughout the Bay State. All week Garden Club members will be loading their beach wagons and other automobiles with Christmas wreaths, garlands, and trees destined to cheer many a wounded veteran who cannot be home for the holiday.

While some of the materials have been purchased out of the $10,000 raised by Garden Clubs Service this year, much of it is being supplied by individual members and clubs, and dozens of women are busy fashioning the wreaths and garlands that will brighten the wards. Members of the Newton Centre Garden Club, for example, are spending the whole of today making decorations. Yesterday the Lexington Field and Garden Club and the Winchester Better Homes Garden Club each met for their annual wreath and gift-making sessions.

This is the fourth Christmas the clubs have been welcomed at the hospitals. Each institution has its assigned clubs which, under individual chairmen, arrange suitable decorations. The Brighton Marine Hospital, for instance, will be well taken care of by the various garden clubs in the Newtons, working under the chairmanship of Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf, Garden Clubs Service Chairman of the Newton Centre Club. Her committee will spend Dec. 21 putting up trees in the recreation and other halls and smaller trees and decorations in the wards.

Once again Mrs. Phaneuf's own club is sponsoring a "Traveling Christmas Tree," which will visit each bed in the hospital with a gift for every patient.

Eleven clubs are co-operating with Mrs. M. Bernard Webber of Bedford and Mrs. J. Sidney Stone of Wayland to decorate Lovell General North at Fort Devens. Among them is the Worcester Garden Club which has prepared 30 dish gardens.

Lovell General South will be the scene of festive activity tomorrow when a group representing 12 federated clubs goes there with its canteen lunch to work all day. Every ward with bed patients will have its own tree, and on Christmas morning each patient will receive a red rose from the New England Rose Society.

New this year is the competition being tried out by Garden Clubs Service workers at the Station Hospital, Camp Myles Standish. In co-operation with the Red Cross recreational director, they have distributed mimeographed sheets inviting the men to decorate their own wards with the materials supplied by the clubs. A prize will be given for the best ward and the men have been asked to suggest what kind of a prize they'd like. It must be something the whole ward can enjoy.

The United States Naval Hospital at Chelsea is being bedecked today by Mrs. George R. Brown of the Brookline Garden Club and her committee representing 16 clubs. Students at Beaver Country Day School have made 600 miniature wreaths trimmed with tiny cones and brilliant bows which they will distribute at this hospital themselves on Friday when the Beaver Choir sings carols for the veterans.

It is impossible to give full credit to all the clubs and individuals who are participating in this Christmas project. The size of the hospitals has increased tremendously since last year, according to Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., chairman of Garden Clubs Service, which is a year-'round project.

"The reason our work has proved of value," she said today, speaking of the project as a whole, "is because week after week we do it at the same time and exactly as requested. The commanding officers seem amazed that after all these months we still deliver flowers the day they want them and the way they want them." Another reason for its success is that the hospitals do not have to be concerned about supplying vases or arranging the flowers. Garden club members do both.

Miniature 'Oaks'

A miniature Dumbarton Oaks Conference will be the feature of tomorrow's meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at 46 Beacon Street at 2 p. m. A roundtable discussion of the Dumbarton proposals for a general international organization will be led by Mrs. Edward R. Collier, President of the Association.

The following speakers, representing different countries, will give their analyses of the proposals: United States, Saville Davis, assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Great Britain, Michael R. Wright, Counselor, Head of Chancery, Washington, D. C.; Russia, Prof. P. A. Sorokin and Aram Kzelveian, historian; France, Mrs. John V. Spaulding, member of American Relief for France, and China, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Director of the Chinese Trade Bureau, Boston.

The program has been arranged by Miss Helen M. Haney, chairman of International Relations for the Association.

Kindergartens Proposed

Taking cognizance of growing demands for the establishment of kindergartens in the Quincy public schools, the Quincy School Committee has set this week for public hearings on the proposal.

Boost to $22 Proposed For Jobless Pay

Raising of the payments for jobless insurance from $18 a week to $22 a week is called for in a bill filed today at the State House by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

In 1943 the Legislature increased the benefits from $15 to $18. A $25 maximum was recently urged by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board.

The labor bill also asks that the minimum be boosted from its present $6 to $10, and that payments be extended to a possible maximum of 26 weeks. This is the maximum recommended by the Social Security Board. The present Massachusetts limit is 20 weeks.

Because of the high wages paid many war workers and the continuity of their employment, the war worker who gets out of a job when the defeat of Germany brings a cut in production will generally draw the highest insurance payment possible. If the top figure is advanced to $22, the bulk of the jobless will probably get it.

Already in Effect

Mr. Altmeyer's recommendation that jobless insurance be broadened to cover establishments having only one employee has already been put into effect in Massachusetts, one of 13 states adopting this change.

In another bill the State Federation of Labor seeks the abolition of merit rating, a plan through which many employers are able to get their insurance tax reduced by showing steadiness of employment. By the merit rating many employers have reduced their state tax for unemployment insurance from the standard top level of 2.7 per cent on payroll down to one half of one per cent. There is also a federal tax of .3 per cent, which is not affected by merit rating.

Many millions of dollars have been thus saved employers, and correspondingly the State fund, out of which payments are made to the jobless, has been reduced, though it now stands at close to $200,000,000. This is thought by officials to be sufficient for any normal emergency.

Other Measures

Other federation bills filed today by Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the organization, include:

Payment of unemployment insurance to workers forced out of employment because of a labor dispute in which they are not involved or interested. Also payment where an employee quits his job to take another and then the offer is withdrawn.

A state wage and hour law for workers in intra-state business. The intra-state workers would be guaranteed 40 cents an hour minimum pay and overtime after 40 hours just as is given inter-state workers under the federal law.

Election of judges instead of the present custom of appointment.

A state fund for workmen's compensation. Also a peaceful persuasion act writing into the State law the right of trade unionists to engage in peaceful picketing.

Other bills will later be filed by Mr. Wilkinson.

'As One Marine to Another'

By a Staff Photographer

'The Way Back' Outlined by Rehabilitation Experts

Pfc. William L. Bavin of Somerville, honorably discharged veteran of five years in the Marine Corps and wearing the campaign ribbons for Pearl Harbor and Midway, gets straight-from-the-shoulder advice from Sergeant Francis T. Eagan of the Marine Rehabilitation Office in Boston, while Maj. Ara J. Miller, standing, head of Marine Rehabilitation in the First Naval District, stands by to "lend a hand" if necessary.

Success Said to Mark Return Of Marines to Civilian Life

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marines from the hard-won beaches of the South Pacific and the bitter fighting of Japanese-held outposts are returning to civilian life in New England with general success, according to the first "follow-ups" made by Maj. Ara J. Miller, USMCR, rehabilitation officer for the First Naval District.

Three times during the first year a Marine is out of uniform the rehabilitation office extends a helping hand. Once when the veteran has been home for 40 days, again at the six months' period and finally at the end of the year.

Looking over the replies received during October, November, and December the Major pointed out the great number who reported "everything O. K." or "going fine."

Those that need assistance get it, said Major Miller, explaining that after the veteran has been home for a couple of months he begins to see his problems in true perspective and has had time to assess his personal situation in the light of actual civilian living.

Long in Service

Many of the men, the Major continued, have been in the Corps for three years, entering from schools and colleges, and do not know what "they are up against" until they run into the problems of everyday life.

Pointing the story, a telephone call interrupted the interview and Major Miller explained this situation as illustrating the type of assistance his office gives.

"This veteran was a gunpointer aboard ship, serving with the First Marine Division, Reinforced, at Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester and Tulagi. He received an honorable discharge on Nov. 26, and wanted to take up further vocational training but felt that his family obligations—he is married with one child—prevented this step.

"That phone call about finished our efforts to make his aim realized. He will go to work with an engineering firm, earning a good week's pay and take up his studies at night school. All of this meets his reasonable ambition and is made possible through the Veterans Administration training program," the Major concluded.

The continuing interest of the Marine Corps in its veterans is appreciated by the men who note, almost without exception, "thanks for your interest" when they receive Major Miller's 40-day follow-up letter.

Follow-up Letter

Personally addressed the letter says, in part: "Now that quite some time has passed since you left the Marine Corps, I am anxious to learn just how you are getting on.

"I will appreciate it very much if you will fill out and return the enclosed form to me so that I may keep my records up to date and, at the same time, find out if we can be of help to you."

Seven questions are asked the former Marine. In addition to inquiring about his status in regard to a pension, the form asks for his present occupation, schooling, and then gets down to brass tacks with five pertinent queries:

1. Is your job satisfactory? 2. Do you want further schooling? 3. Do you want vocational training? 4. Are you keeping your government insurance? 5. My health is——

If action is indicated by the replies the Rehabilitation office swings into action. Assisting Major Miller in this work are Sergeant Norman Farnlof, a Harvard graduate and Sergeant Frank Eaton, who holds a Master's degree from Fordham.

Physical Needs Checked

Physical needs are checked and referred to the proper government agency for action. Educational requests clear through the Veterans Administration and the Departments of Education of the various states. Insurance perplexities and pension problems are ironed out.

Rehabilitation work by the Marines is "according to plan." Practically all of the veterans returning to civilian life now are coming out with medical discharges, said the Major outlining the routine procedure.

After the Marine's release from the Navy hospital where he has recovered, there is a seven-day period when he is at the Navy Yard awaiting his discharge. At this point the rehabilitation representative enters the picture and explains to his fellow-Marine the occupational, insurance, financial and veteran services to which he is entitled.

Decision is made in regard to the next step which is governed by the Marine's physical condition. If he needs a vocational rehabilitation then the Veterans Administration and its facilities are called upon. If the veteran is ready to get a job then the two fields of governmental and civilian employment are scanned.

When the final "separation from the service" is completed the complete record of the fighting man is sent to the Boston office where a file and follow-up is maintained. In addition copies are sent to the appropriate government agencies in the home state of the veteran, as well as to the Marine liaison rehabilitation officers.

Two Civilians in Engineer Corps Honored

Two Greater Boston civilian employees of the Army Engineer Corps received 25-year service certificates and Civilian Service Meritorious Emblems from Col. Homer B. Pettit, Acting Division Engineer, in Boston today.

Edwin E. Corry of Newton and Benjamin A. Loveland of Medford were the two men whose long and distinguished terms of service were honored.

With a record of service in the Engineers covering three years as a Lieutenant Colonel in World War I, and totaling 41 years in all, Mr. Corry's term has included river and harbor construction work and dredging operations in channels to Boston and Quincy. At present he is head of the engineering and operations sections of the division and busy planning for postwar operations such as flood control.

Mr. Loveland has been with the engineers since 1898, with the exception of nine years when he was employed by the Boston Transit Department. These years covered many assignments, chief among which was the supervision of the design, operation and maintenance of the highway and railroad bridges over the Cape Cod canal. Mr. Loveland retired from the service this year.

Naval Schools

Closing of two U. S. Navy projects in Massachusetts was announced in recent statements. The final commissioning services for the Naval Reserve Midshipman's School (WR) at Northampton will

War Activities of New England

be held Thursday of this week. Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, will be the speaker.

Final graduating exercises of the Naval Supply School at Babson Institute, Wellesley, will be held tomorrow morning. A branch of the Naval Supply Corps School, located at Harvard, the Babson course has been in operation since April 12, 1943. The graduation address will be given by Carl D. Smith, President of the Institute.

WAC Plaques

WAC recruiters of the First Service Command will soon sport the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque decoration on the right sleeve of their blouses and coats. Award of this honor was announced recently by Major Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command.

Specific achievement which won the award was "the excellent performance of their duties which has resulted in their leading the United States in WAC enlistments in the months of September and October."

Further Training

Graduating from the basic training school of the WAVES in New York, Seaman, Second Class, Marjorie Southworth of Boston has reecived orders to report for further instruction at the storekeepers school, Georgia State Teachers College for Women, Millidgeville, Ga.

Before entering the service, Seaman Southworth was employed in the accounting department of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Her brother, Albert W. Southworth, also formerly employed by the same organization, is in the Navy and stationed in Hawaii.

Bronze Star

A Bay State naval officer has won the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Greenland and received the award at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, yesterday. Lieut. Comdr. Russell W. Thresher, U. S. C. G. of Southbridge is the officer who received the decoration.

The medal was presented by Vice-Admiral J. A. Ingram. The citation stated that the Bay State officer conducted and controlled a series of operations against enemy outposts in Greenland, locating and destroying installations and facilities, and taking charge of a disabled cutter engaged in the same operation towing it 900 miles to safety.

B. & M. Commuters Pause for Carols At North Station

Homegoing commuters on the Boston & Maine these nights are pausing to take time out for a Christmas carol or two, and the beloved strains of "Silent Night" and "Come All Ye Faithful" and the other familiar carols, sung in the great concourse of the North Station, are nightly drowning out the huffing and puffing of the engines.

Anyone who arrives at the North Station at about 5:05 any evening this week will be on time to hear the carol singing start, led by Ray Girardin, popular Boston radio star, to the music of an electric organ and a four-piece orchestra. Song after song is sung until at 5:30 the proceedings are hooked up to the facilities of Station WEEI so that they go out over the air for 15 minutes.

This is the eighth year of pre-Christmas caroling at the North Station.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tonight

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Professor of Religion and Social Ethics at Smith College, will speak on "Mixing Blood and Oil In the Near East," at a Forum Meeting at the First Parish Unitarian Church, Scituate, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

"Inventory Controls in Anticipation of Post-War Conditions" will be the subject of a meeting sponsored by the Boston Control of the Controllers Institute of America. The speaker will be Maurice E. Peloubet, a partner of Pogson, Peloubet & Co., New York.

Wednesday

"French Paintings" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "The Christ Child in Art." Both are free to the public.

Thursday

Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown will speak on "Greek Art" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

The Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, will be the guest speaker at a Boston Chamber of Commerce Luncheon at 12:30 p. m. in the Statler Hotel.

Eleanor Davis, contralto, and Elizabeth Scher, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

M. André Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, will give a lecture in French on "France and the War," at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 5 p. m.

Edward Rowe Snow will speak on "The Romance of Boston Bay" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Dec. 19

Free tickets for sports and theaters at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Wrestling, Mechanics Building, 8:15 p. m.

Hockey, Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m., Bruins vs. Detroit.

Dances with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club; Buddies, 149 Stanford Street; 5 Rugeles Street; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, formal.

Officers' dance, Temple Place Club, 7:30 p. m.

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 8:30 p. m.; portrait sketching; photo developing class 7:30 p. m.

Dance instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 8:30 p. m.; Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m.

Art and crafts, Buddies Club, fingerprinting, 3 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 7:30 p. m.

"Old-Fashioned Christmas Party," 32 City Square, 8 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, entertainment, free refreshments, dancing.

Chamber Luncheon

More than 800 Boston businessmen have made reservations to attend the members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Statler Thursday noon, when the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, will be the speaker. The prelate will speak on "Living to Work" in his first public address to businessmen since assuming his office, according to Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A3 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 and 2 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Thur. Dec. 21. A14 coupons good Dec. 22 for four gallons each; expire March 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Hillyer to Resign His Chair at Harvard

Robert S. Hillyer, well known poet, will, on January 1, resign his chair at Harvard University, where, since 1937, he has been Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. He succeeded the famous Charles Townsend Copeland.

He intends to devote himself to creative writing, and will undertake some literary criticism. He is the author of a number of volumes of poetry as well as novels and essays. In 1934 he received the Pulitzer Prize in poetry for "Collected Verses." During the first World War he was an ambulance driver for the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

A-13 Gas Coupons No Good on Friday

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 19

Thursday is the last day to use "A-13" gasoline coupons.

On Friday six "A-14" coupons in each basic "A" book will become valid. Each of the new A-14 coupons will be good for four gallons of gasoline. They will remain valid through March 21, 1945.

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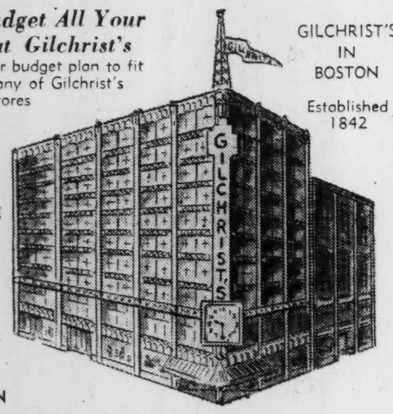

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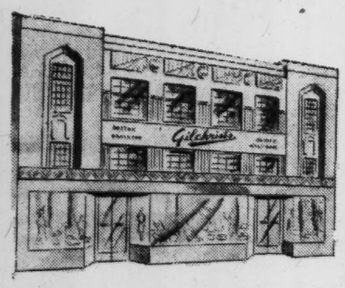

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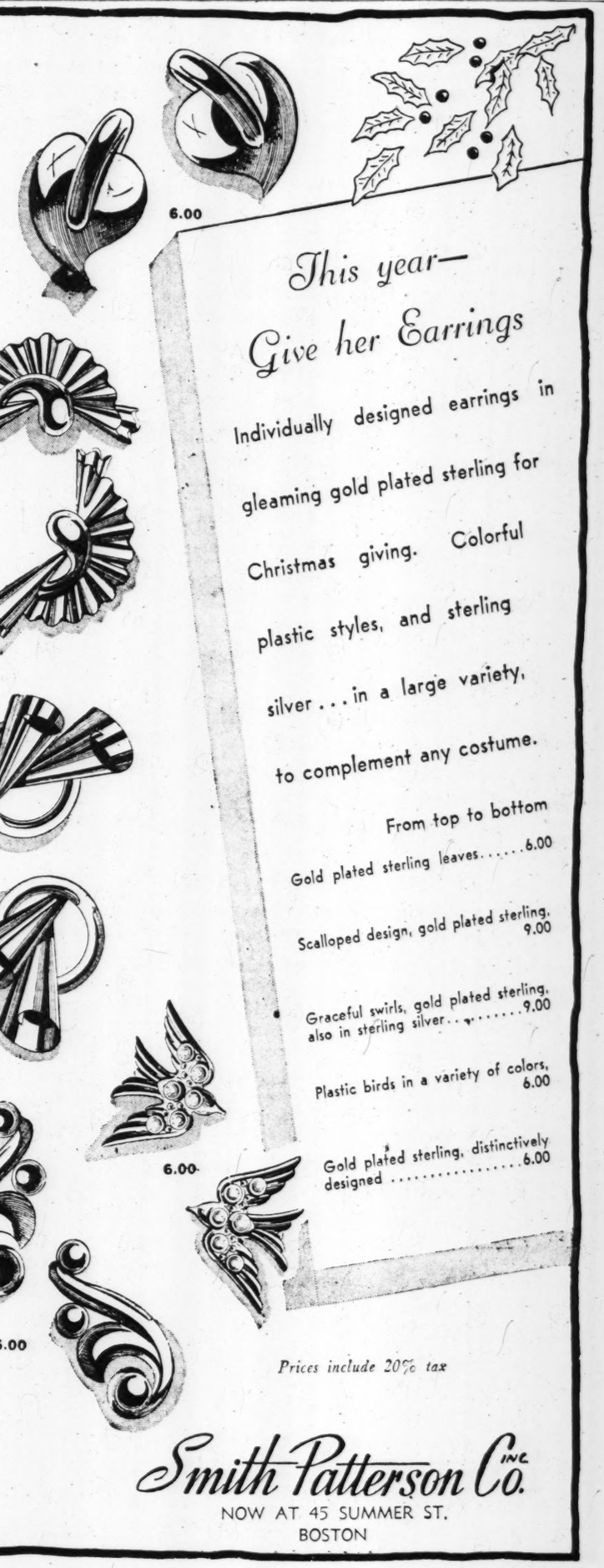

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From top to bottom

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Plastic birds in a variety of colors, 6.00

Gold plated sterling, distinctively designed 6.00

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BOSTON

Nazis Hurl 12 Divisions Into Attack

Continued from Page 1

a new "V" weapon or an undisclosed type had been checked.

But one report placed the Germans 20 miles or more inside Belgium and 25 miles south and slightly west of Aachen. British Typhoons, it said, swooped on a score of Nazi armored vehicles "west of Stavelot," a town 18 airline miles and nearly 22 by road from the Reich frontier.

Here the First Army, fighting desperately and given magnificent air support that destroyed or damaged 112 Nazi tanks and armored vehicles, had been forced back 15 miles or more. The Germans in this sector may have jumped off somewhere west of their own border.

The news blackout was 24 hours old—hours in which much could have happened. The Germans had swept to Stavelot in a day and a half.

Berlin Says Drive Planned by Hitler

Berlin said Hitler himself had planned this recoil drive.

Berlin dispatches to Bern, Switzerland, declared the counteroffensive was designed to retake Aachen and expel Allied forces from German soil.

Stavelot is but 24 miles from the fortress city of Liége, and 4½ miles southwest of Malmédy. The situation at Malmédy or other towns in line of the drive was shrouded in silence.

The circumstances hardly call for easy optimism, but maps show the Germans might possibly be headed for more trouble than they bargained for.

Their "risk-all" drive could, by a deep wedge, threaten lateral communications between the Allied northern and central fronts. But on the other hand, the Germans are pushing into a pocket of their own making—a hazard so obvious that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, or perhaps even Hitler, must have weighed the danger long before committing the German forces in such strength.

Against this latest bid for a bargained peace, Allied air power again may tip the scales, as it did at Avranches and in the Falaise Gap.

The weather was bad but it was bad Dec. 18 when British and American fighter-bombers gave German armor one of its most ruinous batterings. Revised United States Ninth Air Force figures claimed 112 German tanks, halftracks, and other vehicles destroyed or damaged, exceeding earlier estimates of 95 smashed and 26 destroyed. The British did not report their total for the day.

The German Air Force is dipping into its gasoline reserves at the rate of 630,000 gallons a week in the current counteroffensive, and it will find it difficult to keep up," an RAF officer said.

U. S. Using New Style Fragmentation Bomb

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 19

A new type American fragmentation bomb, made of 265 pounds of TNT wrapped in wire is being dropped on the Germans, it was disclosed by Col. Philip Schwartz, Armament Chief of the U. S. Air Service Command.

Experiments showed that the wire bomb gave the greatest number of deadly fragments per square inch.

Colonel Schwartz also said 40 per cent of the Allies' Thunderbolts were equipped with a new electrical bomb release which gives almost twice the former accuracy.

Air Over Europe:

RAF Attacks Nazi Warships at Gdynia

German warships sheltered in the Baltic port of Gdynia, north of Danzig, were attacked during the night by some 500 RAF Lancasters while other British heavy bombers struck Nuremberg and Munster.

The operations also included attacks on airdromes well behind the German lines. Five British planes were missing.

The night blows followed up an emergency daylight mission by 1,100 Britain-based American planes which bombed the Rhine rail hubs of Cologne, Coblenz, and Mainz—centers feeding Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's powerful counteroffensive.

The greater part of what remains of the Nazi surface fleet—the pocket battleships Lutzow and Scheer and four cruisers—was the objective of the Lancasters, which carried nearly 2,500 tons of bombs to the Polish harbor. The British planes made a round-trip flight of 1,600 miles.

Allied planes supporting United States First Army ground troops battling the German counteroffensive shot down 46 enemy aircraft Dec. 18 out of a force of more than 300. Eleven Allied fighters are missing.

Including 20 Nazi aircraft shot down by ground gunners, the German Air Force in two days has suffered at least 190 losses in the Western Front area alone, and 101 more of its planes have been damaged or probably destroyed. At least 48 others were driven from the sky by Italy-based planes which attacked oil and rail targets in German Silesia.

Despite ground-hugging clouds, fighter-bombers of the United States 9th Air Force based on the continent made 600 trips along the battle front below Aachen Dec. 18 and gave Nazi armor and supply transports a severe mauling.

Fighter pilots destroyed or damaged 112 enemy tanks and armored vehicles and knocked out 265 trucks, 60 freight cars and 3 locomotives and damaged 181 other vehicles. Marauders, Havocs, and Invaders bombed 20 fortified buildings and silenced 20 gun positions.

Referring to the night's operations, the British Air Ministry said Gdynia became Germany's main naval base when Kiel and Wilhelmshaven became too vulnerable to air attack.

Sinkings:

American Tanker Sunk by Japanese

The first successful Japanese attack on American shipping in many months occurred in the Southwest Pacific on Dec. 18 when a Navy fuel ship, the tanker Mississinewea, sank as a result of enemy action. Heavy fatalities were reported.

The attack occurred about daybreak. A heavy explosion was followed by a steadily broadening column of black smoke which hung across the blue sky for the rest of the day.

Mindoro:

Americans Meet Little Opposition

Operations on Mindoro Island continued without the slightest ground resistance as United States commanders announced a toll of at least 742 Japanese planes put out of action the past week.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur made it clear that "the greatest possible care is being exercised to minimize our losses" on Leyte. He said "frontal assault methods are being avoided as far as possible and every artifice of maneuver and superior firepower is being exerted to prevent battle casualties. As a result, they continue light."

On Mindoro, the surprised Americans encountered no ground opposition in their advance northward from the beachheads. Airfields were nearing completion at Mindoro's southern end to bring Manila within a half hour's flying range.

Philippines:

28 Nippon Ships Sunk in Three Days

Three days of sustained naval aerial assault on Luzon Island in the Philippines has cost the Japanese at least 28 ships sunk, 66 others damaged, and 462 planes destroyed or damaged.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing this in a communiqué, told of widespread destruction of Japanese facilities in the key Philippines island as he gave complete reports for the strikes of Dec. 13 and 14 and a preliminary account for Dec. 15.

The communiqué listed these ships sunk during the three-day period in operations supporting the invasion of Mindoro Island: One large transport; 3 medium oilers; 10 cargo ships; 2 landing vessels; 12 smaller vessels.

The following were damaged: Four destroyers; 2 destroyer escorts; 10 cargo ships; 25 small cargo vessels; 25 landing barges.

The communiqué said shipping was attacked "in and around Luzon" but presumably the heaviest concentration was found at Manila where waters already were dotted with the hulks of enemy vessels sunk.

In the same three days, 61 Japanese planes were shot down over Luzon. An additional 208 were destroyed on the ground and 192 damaged.

Eastern Front:

Russians Swarm Into Czechoslovakia

Red Army troops swarmed across the Czechoslovak frontier from northeastern Hungary on a widening front, threatening early collapse of the entire German salient in eastern Slovakia between Poland and Hungary.

Driving down out of the Keeske Mountains, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army units gained up to 12 miles and poured into the broad Bodva and Hernad River Valleys leading to Kassa, the enemy's major East Slovak stronghold.

By Dec. 18, Moscow said, one of Marshal Malinovsky's columns already was within two miles of the Germans' southern escape route out of Kassa. Once it is cut, the garrison in Hungarian-annexed Kassa would be able to flee only through the patriot-infested Czechoslovak mountains.

By Russian and German account, the Red Army was closing in on Kassa from three directions. Moscow placed vanguards within 14 miles on the southwest and 11½ miles on the southeast, while Berlin reported other units attacking 15 miles to the east.

Air Over Japan:

B-29's Hit Kokuki Plant in Nagoya

The Kokuki Aircraft factory — one of Japan's largest—was severely hit by Superfortresses Dec. 18, bombing-run photographs of the Nagoya bombing indicate.

Bombing through a heavy overcast with precision instruments, many destructive hits were scored on this Mitsubishi plant.

Photos taken by later planes, which bombed visually, showed that earlier elements, bombing by precision instruments through a heavy overcast, hit Kokuki and the shipyard and the Nagoya power plant adjacent to it, burning out two large buildings in the shipyard and probably knocking out the power plant which is one of the major structures of this type in the Nagoya area.

Kokuki is located on the congested Nagoya waterfront, running from the water's edge back across reclaimed land. The factory covers an area of only 3,200 by 1,400 feet.

One strike photo showed at least 22 direct hits in the target area by one element. Other photos showed a few bombs landing in the water, but most of them walked in excellent pattern directly across the selected target. Later elements sped over the target at more than 400 miles an hour.

They Fought Japanese Foe

Associated Press

Filipino Guerrillas Return to Leyte

These two young Filipinos, who fought the Japanese with other guerrillas after their country was invaded by the enemy, are shown after their return to the American lines on Leyte. Left to right: First Lieut. Engrocio Diaz, company commander, a scout with the American forces when the Japanese took Leyte early in 1942, and Mateo Dedil, aide to the lieutenant.

Churchill Refuses War Review, Backs Present News Blackout

Continued from Page 1

shifted then to Belgium, challenging Mr. Churchill's account of precautionary steps taken in November when truck-loads of armed insurgents were moving on Brussels from Mons.

The Prime Minister said he checked the facts he gave last week with "the best authorities." Most of the disarming of insurgents had been done by Belgian authorities, he said, but "in a few cases, Belgian civilians willingly approached British troops to surrender their arms and they were naturally helped to do so." Then he added:

"The attitude of the British military authorities was regulated by instructions received from the Supreme Military Commander. Those instructions were in full accord with views of the British Government and we should be glad to share his responsibility."

Eisenhower Quoted

Mr. Churchill said General Eisenhower himself visited Brussels "and gave very decided and clear instructions as to the importance of preserving tranquillity of communications."

"Therefore," he added, "far from withdrawing anything I said in my speech, I may say that mature reflection, apart from some small details, leads me to reiterate it."

Sir Richard Acland, Common Wealth Party leader, suggested the Prime Minister should check up on his sources of information, "which seem to be letting him down all over the world."

The sharp exchange continued as Mr. Churchill recounted his version of a demonstration at the Belgian Parliamentary House.

"I believe there was also an advance by a large crowd on Parliament House, or wherever it was," he began.

"A peaceful demonstration," shouted Sir Richard.

"A peaceful demonstration until you get well mixed up with troops," continued Mr. Churchill.

"An unarmed demonstration," broke in Sir Richard.

Churchill answered:

"You don't know who is armed or who is not in these days when a small pistol can be produced from a pocket. At any rate there was firing and very regrettable loss of life."

Churchill on India

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill will speak in the House of Commons on welfare conditions in India and the Southeast Asia Command, Sir Edward Grigg, Permanent Undersecretary for War, announced today.

Italy Crisis Seen Economic As Bonomi Tackles Problem

Continued from Page 1

[Socialist leader] might easily supplant that of "Duce Duce." One immediate result has been that wordy bickerings against the Allied Commission have trailed off.

Problem Remains

But this trimming of grass on the Italian political lawn has and can do little to eradicate forest weeds that are choking the rest of the Italian domain. They are as tangled as ever. With the dark, dank days of winter, these tares are likely to flourish still more.

There is little that any Italian Government past, present, or future, can under existing circumstances do about it. The burden falls almost exclusively upon the shoulders of the Allied Commission acting as executive agent for policies laid down in Washington or London.

In Rome, Admiral Ellery Stone, United States Navy Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, has to face problems of feeding and rehabilitating shattered Italy not with resources which he wants for the job, but with whatever the Chief of Staffs Committee in Washington can send to him from the general Allied Nations' pool.

Centers Around Shipping

Difficulties of the Allied Commission are very similar to those of a squirrel wishing to get out from a cage. It can do any amount of running around, but always finds itself back at the same place where it started. As far as the rehabilitation of Italy is concerned, that spot is always shipping.

As I have said above, the main problem is food. Next to that comes rehabilitation of shattered homes, roads, bridges, factories, and power stations. Solution of these two would go a long way to cure the double menace of hunger and unemployment from which angry driblets of unrest flow into a turgid pool of political and social discontent.

From these two also depend other difficulties, such as hoarding food in the countryside due to lack of confidence in the value of the lire, the "black market," which menaces the ordinary citizen who wishes to eat moderately, a rising rural and urban crime wave, and loud-mouthed promises of extreme political panaceamongers.

Commission Limited

Unfortunately, the Allied Commission can do little on a wide scale unless shipping can be released to bring to Italy those things it wants to get itself going again, and to a lesser degree unless there is adequate transportation inside the country itself which would allow food, goods, and services to move more freely.

Looking at this country now, it has the ominous appearance of the darkest days of 1921, which resulted in the calamity of Mussolini and fascism.

If co-operation between Americans and Britons in Italy itself could solve the problem, it would by now be almost solved as the Allied Commission has proved itself in operation truly an Allied team in which only minor differences exist. It has, moreover, had marked success in broad issues in working alongside the Italian Government.

Unfortunately, Italy is caught up in the web of a global war. Its fate is decided by policies laid down in the highest Allied sphere. Whether there is agreement or disagreement at that level between America and Britain, only those in Washington or London can tell.

Only Two Feet to Spare

The beams of the largest American battleships are restricted to 108 feet to permit passage through Panama Canal locks, which are only 110 feet wide.

Nazi Columns Hit by All-Day Allied Air Blitz

Continued from Page 1

man columns along the winding roads and forested hills of this new battle front and on the Cologne plain. Near Huningen, a squadron of fighter bomber pilots sighted a long column of German armor and trucks. They zoomed down and put 22 bombs squarely on the target, then proceeded to strafe the column up and down. They left behind many smoking Tiger tanks, wrecked trucks, and useless staffcars and suffered no loss themselves.

Air Full of Planes

"The air was full of Thunderbolts, Mustangs, and Lightnings as well as RAF Spitfires, Tempests, and Typhoons," Lieut. Frank Thomas of Tullulah, La., said. The German Air Force on Dec. 17 again sent over powerful formations which concentrated on "mainly jumping" Allied fighter-bombers which attacked German transport.

The 9th Air Force sent out approximately 600 fighter-bombers on sorties, as well as 150 mediums, which attacked communication centers. After a long period in which the Germans avoided air fighting, apparently seeking to accumulate reserves, an aggressive Luftwaffe flew 300 sorties, but it failed to establish any air superiority and lost 45 planes, possibly 3 more, 22 damaged. Only 10 American planes were lost.

Numerous times United States fighters had to jettison their bombs and tangle with the Luftwaffe in spirited mêlees but sometimes RAF Spitfires and Tempests provided top cover for fighter-bombers. They also flew valuable reconnaissance patrols into Germany and strafed supply columns in the Cologne area, thus making the day an Allied show.

Nazi Forces Husbanded

It is unwise to assume from the destruction wrought on the German columns that the offensive can be halted merely by such tactics. The Germans have been carefully husbanding considerable forces for some time and today flying weather again was miserable. While ground and air commanders I have seen during a quick tour of 9th Air Force areas exhibited no undue alarm, the Nazi attack is a big push and serious business.

Air Force chiefs are in the best position to know what advance information on the attack is available. General Quesada and others said some truck and rail movement had been observed during recent days headed toward areas from which the attack sprung, but insufficient quantities to herald a powerful offensive. Doubtless the Germans moved up forces during nights and during days of poor flying weather, utilizing forests for hiding them thereafter.

The news blackout obviously is to keep the enemy from learning of the progress of his forward elements in a confused situation, but if and when American troops regain control of the situation, it will be speedily lifted.

Meanwhile, the enemy has succeeded temporarily in halting the new Allied advance beyond the Roer River which might have carried to Cologne and the Rhine. The German High Command also obviously hopes to draw troops from the Patton-Patch menacing push to Karlsruhe and the Rhine in the southern sector. Whether enemy strategy prevails or whether the Allies now can smash the German divisions which have been exposed and may extend themselves depends on the desperate engagements being fought at this moment.

Tempo of Battle for Athens Mounts Under British Drive

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (CBS) —King George of Greece has sent "a cable to Premier George Papandreou, objecting to the proposal" of establishing a Regency, the British Radio reported from Athens this morning.

Earlier Reuter reported that Premier Papandreou has cabled the King recommending the appointment of Archbishop Damoscinos of Athens as Regent.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 19—With the increasing tempo of the battle between British forces and the Greek E. L. A. S., the entire aspect of the conflict in the Athens-Piraeus area is changing.

The linking up of troops driving northward from the Port of Piraeus with those pushing southward from the British-held center of Athens means that this city is no longer the "besieged fortress" which it has been for the past two weeks. British reinforcements have now reached a point where the cleanup campaign may be expected to continue without appreciable letup.

The present drive against the E. L. A. S., the fighting forces of the E. A. M., National Liberation Front, has been described as an all-out effort to clear the armed Leftists from the Capital. Its first goal was to open the main highway between Athens, Piraeus, and the Kalamaki airport.

Increased Pressure

This stepped-up tempo of battle is emphasized by the steady rumble of artillery and the regular drone of planes which are methodically increasing their pressure against the still extensive portions of the city held by the E. L. A. S.

Although reports still need further confirmation, it appears that some E. L. A. S. forces which have been holding high ground on the east and north of the city are beginning to withdraw.

The belief here is that British victories in the southern portion of the city may speed up peace negotiations. These victories included, in addition to the opening of the Piraeus road, the capture of strategic Ardettos Hill and further advances in previously unaffected portions of the Piraeus. The E. L. A. S. has now been given new and sobering proof of British offensive power and determination to end the fighting in this area as quickly as possible.

Moderates Want Peace

This fact can be a spur to the moderate wing of the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S., which is known to be working for a peaceful settlement of the civil war, although peace negotiations—both as between the British and E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. and within Greek Government circles—are moving slowly. There is still no reason to believe they have broken down.

The British are now awaiting E. A. M.'s reply to Lieut. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's warning that the armistice depends upon E. A. M.'s ordering its Athens-Piraeus supporters to lay down their arms.

This must be done in addition to withdrawing the regular E. L. A. S. formation from Attica. The E. A. M. has already stated its willingness to order this withdrawal in return for certain guarantees on the part of the British.

Meanwhile there is reason to believe the Greek Cabinet is about to make up its mind to accept a plan for a Regency which would give Greece a period of stability while the future form and composition of the Government were being decided.

The British are known to favor the Regency scheme, particularly if the Regent's post is filled by Archbishop Damoscinos of Athens, whose great popularity rests upon his courageous and outspoken opposition to the Germans during the occupation.

The Archbishop is understood to have expressed willingness to serve as Regent on condition that he is the only one. The Prelate is also said to favor a governmental setup roughly modeled after the American system in which he would have considerable power like the President, and in which there would be four "big ministries" with an adequate number of subministries.

Establishment of the four ministries would permit inclusion in strong government positions of leaders of the most influential parties, including the Communist.

Action by Bulgarians

Meanwhile, considerable importance is being attached here to reports, now confirmed, that armed Bulgarians are crossing the border into Greek and Macedonia. This area, where Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia join has been under dispute for centures.

During the last three years much of it was occupied by Bulgarians who were thrown out when Germany retreated.

Bulgarians have never nounced their claims to this reg and Greeks believe they are tempting to use the present Greek crisis to make another attempt to seize the area.

This is typical of the myriad of unsettled problems which the Germans are leaving in their wake in this part of the world and which are among the most complicated facing Europe's peace and map makers.

Prisoners Escape

ATHENS, Dec. 19 (AP)—A strong E. L. A. S. attack on the Averoff Prison has forced the British to abandon the bastion. Quisling ex-Premier Jean Rallis, who apparently escaped during the disorder, was being sought today.

The attack on the prison was made late yesterday. This morning the British launched a counterthrust to relieve the 115 policemen, 149 wardens and members of the British garrison. A British communiqué said the British garrison and 130 of the Greeks in the prison and "some political prisoners" were successfully withdrawn.

The E. L. A. S. immediately began to fortify the prison.

It was estimated that some 205 men and 30 women prisoners out of 475 persons held there, escaped in the disorder. Most of the inmates were awaiting trial on political charges.

The fate of the remainder the Greek prison attendants, and the other prisoners was not immediately known.

All cells were locked when the west wing caught fire from mortar shells.

The hunt for Rallis was taken up immediately by the British and Greeks and undoubtedly by the E. L. A. S.

Freed Albania Faces Problem Of Finding Niche in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

gle in Albania came in the Korea sector in June last. German forces, superior in numbers and equipment, seemed on the point of completely annihilating the Albanian Partisans, and the latter had been forced to withdraw farther and farther into the remote mountain fastnesses.

There they established the advanced headquarters of the British mission and cleared up an area which was converted into an airfield for landing supplies from the air. Stores and a radio-telephone set were kept there, together with some mules and one item of exceptional value in such work, namely, a precious bag of 2,000 sovereigns, for paying the wages of Albanian Partisans and other expenses attendent upon such fighting.

The Germans pressed home an attack on the Partisans and the British mission was surrounded. For 30 hours they kept on the move without rest, with no food, but little bread, and a few bars of chocolate.

Escape Enemy

Their stores were carried on pack mules. Ultimately the British Mission, and the Albanian Partisans with them, succeeded in escaping through enemy ranks in the darkness and in joining other Albanian Partisans in the region beyond.

Soon afterward the Partisans took the initiative and the Germans were forced to retreat. That was 17 months ago. Meanwhile, more and more of the country has been reconquered and now Tirana and Durazzo have been captured.

Liberated Albania, smallest and most sparsely populated of all Balkan countries, now starts upon a road more difficult than driving out the enemy, whether German or Italian, namely, that of establishing itself as an entity in the new Balkans.

The history of that country, even in the most recent past, indicates the necessity for guidance, but no domination by the great powers in its reconstruction. Hitherto, foreign interference from Turkish control to that of Italians was concerned only with Albania as an instrument of their policy.

Prospects for Albania

Mussolini, it will be remembered, deliberately chose Good Friday, 1939, as the day for occupying Albania which up to that time he had pretended he was befriending. During the present war, southern Albania was the battlefield of Italian-Greek hostilities.

What is to be ultimately done with this turbulent country must await peace deliberations. Whether Albania will remain an independent state or become an autono-

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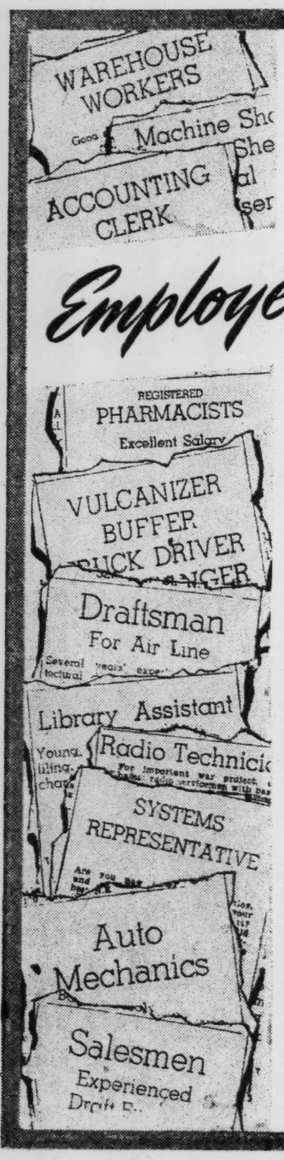

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Nimitz to Speed Pacific War From Advance Headquarters

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Dec. 19—The establishment of advance fleet headquarters in a forward area is regarded by unofficial observers here as a move which will facilitate further unity of the Pacific Command and improve the effectiveness of control of the forces converging on Japan.

The United States Navy announcement does not specify the location, but it followed an Australian report identifying Guam as Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's prospective advance headquarters.

Main Headquarters Unchanged

This island has been extensively developed since its recapture, and its central location—about equidistant from Japan, the Philippines, and Formosa—would seem to mark it, as far as the geographical factor is concerned, as the best choice.

The Navy announcement said significantly, "Main Headquarters" will remain at Pearl Harbor, indicating that this great base will remain the focal center of Central Pacific operations.

With his headquarters in the forward area, Admiral Nimitz presumably will be enabled to keep in closer touch with Gen. Douglas MacArthur regarding their joint efforts and in that sense will further unify the Pacific command.

The announcement of plans for the advanced headquarters coincided with the disclosure that Donald M. Nelson, special emissary of President Roosevelt with Cabinet rank, recently conferred with Admiral Nimitz en route from China to Washington.

The Nelson visit here simultaneously with the North Pacific Army and Navy commanders is believed to indicate possible new moves supplementing the new Central Pacific action to counteract Japanese moves in China.

Link to China War

Mr. Nelson's presence at Pearl Harbor also recalls Admiral Nimitz's repeatedly expressed intention of eventually landing on the China Coast and his belief that Japan must be defeated from China bases.

The series of recent conferences at Pearl Harbor, including Undersecretary-designate Joseph C. Grew's visit, is evidence that extensive planning for new operations is taking place while the Superfortresses continue to pound the Japanese homeland and while General MacArthur's Philippine operations sweep ahead toward victory.

Previous to the disclosure of the Nelson visit, the Navy disclosed that Admiral Nimitz had been conferring with Admiral Raymond A. Spruance; Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the Alaskan Department; Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, former Aleutians commander, and Vice-Admiral Jack Fletcher, commanding the North Pacific naval forces.

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New League: Knots in Legal Skein

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

LONDON, Dec. 19—League of Nations officials are scheduled to meet here in the immediate future to outline a plan to clear the ground for a new world peace agency.

The Future:

It is a lot easier to tear down an international organization than it is to erect a new one, but it isn't too easy, at that. Some building blocks can be depended upon to stick together even after a house has become a pile of rubble—a hopeful augury, incidentally, for the structure expected to rise out of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement.

When the Allied powers established the League of Nations in 1919 they made no provision in its Covenant for abolishing their handiwork. Of course, they never anticipated such a step would be necessary this side of Utopia. Yet, because of this omission, they now face a whole legal library full of knotty problems.

In effect, the League will have to repeal itself. It will have to assemble in a final session and then declare itself nonexistent. By way of analogy, imagine the United States Supreme Court entering its chamber in sacerdotal splendor and then ruling itself unconstitutional. Self-denial never has been a simple matter, legally or morally.

Jobs to Be Finished

Before the representatives of the 45 States, including Uruguay, which still are technically members of the League can declare their jobs finished—de jure as well as de facto—they must, among other things:

Dispose of $15,000,000 in gold Swiss francs which they have in various banks throughout the world.

Sell or abandon title to their $30,000,000 home in Geneva.

Decide what status, if any, will devolve upon branches of the League, such as the International Labor Organization, the Narcotics Office, the Scientific Research Bureau, etc., which have continued to function throughout the war.

Find a reasonable method of writing off the books the 500 or more treaties which operate through the League, many of which play important roles in the daily lives of millions.

And last, but not least, extract what wisdom they can from a review of their past mistakes and failures.

Problem of Procedure

The most complicated aspect of the whole problem is the question of procedure. Obviously, any pact or pacts setting up the organization decided upon at Dumbarton Oaks will have to take account of the body it replaces. But how will the vanishing League recognize its successor?

Simultaneous action to disband the old and establish the new is not possible, because some nations which belong to the League are not included in the United Nations wartime alliance, and vice versa.

Nor can the delegates of the member states merely utter a polite "It was nice knowing you" over a succession of handshakes and then depart for their respective homes without mention of what will come after them, or without dissolving the interlocking combinations and agreements which repose within the broad framework of the League.

The only specific suggestion heard with much frequency is that the 45 powers sign a multilateral treaty declaring the League defunct and transferring what pacts and branches they can to the new organization. This cannot be done, however, without the written consent of each League member, not to mention such United Nations stalwarts as the United States and Russia, which are not League affiliates.

Long Conferences Ahead

In any event, an interminable series of conferences and diplomatic exchanges seems inevitable before finis is written to the League of Nations.

One of the most interesting questions that must be answered is that involving the fate of the World Court of International Justice, which formerly sat at The Hague.

The signatories of the Dumbarton Oaks agreements—the United States, Britain, Russia, and China—provided for a world court, but neglected to specify whether the existing one should be brought up to date or a new one established. There is a strong possibility that the former course will be decided upon. Experts on international law point out that only a few changes would be needed to disattach the tribunal from the old League and affix it to the new organization.

Uruguay, incidentally, has not only urged retention of the present Court, but wants the Court's powers so enlarged that it will have jurisdiction over political as well as legal disputes among nations. At the present moment, the odds would seem about 1,000 to 1 against the granting of such power to any world court, new or old.

The Court, which held its last session in The Hague in 1939, derives its authority from the League of Nations Charter and has a bench of 15 justices, elected by the Council and Assembly of the League.

If it is decided to scrap the Court entirely, some disposition will have to be made of its home in The Hague, the imposing peace palace donated by Andrew Carnegie.

The United States, of course, never has been a member of the World Court, although individual Americans have held office as judges. It is, however, technically a partner in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was set up in The Hague in 1899 and continued to 1907.

The difference between the two tribunals is that the World Court hands down, or did hand down, its own decisions, while the Arbitration Court is merely equipped to appoint special commissions to settle problems at the invitation of two disputing powers.

The place of the Arbitration Court in a new international setup is problematical. Various agencies, including the American Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have publicly urged its retention, but little official attention has been directed to its reorganization or adaption to postwar conditions.

Templewood Tells of Nazi Grip in Spain

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Viscount Templewood said today Spain was "morally occupied" by the Germans during the first part of his five-year tenure as British Ambassador to the Franco Government.

"I have had many instances in my own experience of this kind of nonmilitary occupation," he told the House of Lords. "I had the Gestapo living in the next house, looking over the wall between me and them, watching every movement I made."

The former Sir Samuel Hoare, who went to Madrid with instructions to keep Spain neutral if possible, resigned his ambassadorship recently.

"I had the Gestapo constantly trying to suborn my domestic staff," he said. "I saw the Gestapo taking photographs when a riot was stirred up for the purpose of breaking windows of the British Embassy.

"I saw again what was more sinister. From time to time the Gestapo would seize some man or woman in Spanish territory and take them over the frontier to their death or torture in Germany or one of the occupied countries.

"I had a conviction this German influence—this terrible German peril—was leaving behind it corruption, bitter hatreds, and vendettas, and was steadily undermining all moral standards of life into which it instilled its poison."

U. S. Uses Japanese Flags

WILMINGTON, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—Something new in the way of cargo ship decorations: 26 Japanese flags, representing the 26 planes Maj. Joseph Foss of Sioux Falls, S. D., shot down, are being painted on the Sioux Falls Victory, which will be launched today by Calship. The Major's wife will sponsor the vessel.

Filipinos Shrugged Off Coils Of 'Republic' Under Japanese

The following is the seventh and concluding article in a series by Amador Daguio on conditions in the Philippines under the Japanese. Mr. Daguio was the editor of a small newspaper in Tacloban prior to Dec. 7, 1941. When the Japanese came, they forced him to edit a paper under their control, but he worked secretly with the Filipino Underground. Today he is a writer for the Office of War Information on the staff of Free Philippines.

By Amador Daguio
As Told to Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Dec. 19 — To the general masses in the Philippines, the "republic" set up by the Japanese was a mockery. A close study of the constitution provided by the Japanese left defects and deficiencies standing out like the red ball on a Japanese flag.

Although roughly patterned after the prewar Commonwealth Constitution, it bore an unmistakable "made in Tokyo" label. The President, for instance, was no longer elected by the direct vote of the people's National Assembly as before. The constitution left no trouble for the Japanese to pick a puppet in whom they could put their trust.

Moreover, the President was empowered to appoint such key public servants as ministers, ambassadors, provincial governors, and mayors, which was just the same as if the Japanese made the appointments themselves.

The President was given absolute veto powers on all legislation and, worse still, had power to make agreements with foreign nations which permitted the latter to use the Philippine national resources and public utilities as long as fighting continued in the East.

Ironclad Control

The Japanese, in short, maintained an absolute ironclad control of the Philippines through a puppet President of their own choosing. The vaunted "independence" which the Japanese gave to the Philippines was, therefore, little more than political. It was thrown to the Filipinos as another measure to seek voluntary cooperation as a member of Greater East Asia's co-prosperity sphere.

Actually what little the Japanese lost in granting "independence" was more than made up for in a very cleverly designed "pact of alliance" under the terms of which the Governments of the Philippines and Japan agreed to co-operate to the fullest politically, militarily, economically, and even spiritually. This was the final act which labeled the independence as "phony."

There was some benefit, however, in the fact that sincere Filipino leaders were rid of the atmosphere in which every word and deed was subject to suspicion and close scrutiny by the Japanese. They passed theoretically into a trust-testing phase and therefore were free to direct greater attention to the solution of pressing domestic snarls.

Inflation in Manila, as well as the provinces, by this time was destroying all vestiges of economic equilibrium, and scarcity of food and clothing threatened to lead to discontent and disorders.

Factor Introduced

And here was introduced a factor which has established some divergence of views among Filipinos in judging puppet President José Laurel.

Señor Laurel immediately launched a national food production campaign, ordered the depopulation of Manila, and placed a sharp curb on a thriving buying and selling business which had sprung up in Manila and also in the provinces.

Many Filipino opportunists had seized the chance to sell scrap iron to the Japanese. This developed into buying and selling commodities on cornered markets. Fabulous fortunes were made in single transactions, and the average Filipino suffered in a market where prices soared way beyond reach.

Here in Leyte, for instance, sharp business operators fleeced poor farmers by purchasing farms with inflated Japanese currency which was actually next to worthless.

Curbs Welcomed

Curbs which Señor Laurel placed on this type of transaction and the effort he made to produce more food were welcomed by all. Little attention was given to the fact that such action was almost mandatory if the Japanese were to promote co-operation and avoid public uprisings.

This was only one phase of the new Government's activities. For the most part the new-found independence was regarded by the Filipinos as an excuse for shrugging their shoulders against the Japanese. Before independence, it was a question of immediate fear which inspired obedience to all Japanese orders.

New orders were usually in form requests for more co-operation, and they could be answered with dillydallying and greater passive resistance.

Position Understood

Above all, the new interregnum provided an opportunity for making those Japanese who were sufficiently civilized understand their presence was not welcome.

Events favored this new situation. By this time, the threat of American invasion had become more imminent and was noticeable in the attitude of the occupation forces. Except for demands for labor to work on new airfields, they didn't interfere much with civilian life. At the same time, the former air of arrogance and haughtiness changed to humbleness in some cases.

Rigors Reduced

Thus, as the invasion of the Philippines by Gen. Douglas MacArthur grew closer, the rigors of occupation were gradually reduced. There is little doubt that persons high up in the Jaanese occupation command could see the handwriting on the wall. Moreover, they knew that all their efforts to coerce and propagandize mass Filipinos into active cooperation were meeting a stonewall defense.

The Japanese who were willing to admit it knew that American counterpropaganda, together with active contact and aid to guerrillas in all parts of the Philippines, was more than nullifying all their efforts to win over the Filipinos.

Thus, during the last few months before the invasion, the Japanese virtually gave up attempts to "conquer" the Filipinos and began preparing for the more important struggle for survival which now is taking place.

Settlers Fleeing Balkan Homes Add to Nazi Woes in Germany

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Dec. 19—Hundreds of German settlers from Transylvania, Banat, Serbia, and Slovenia are streaming by every road across the German frontier, says the SS (German Nazi Elite Corps) organ Das Schwarze Korps.

Whole settlements, established for two to five centuries, have decided it is wiser to flee from their homes midst Romanians, Hungarians, and South Slavs, because they sided openly with the German armies when the latter were triumphant.

Few ever saw Germany. Many are speaking almost incomprehensible dialects, making difficulties for the Nazis, whose rules they don't obey and whose military disasters in southeast Europe they don't hesitate to broadcast.

Caravans Cover Roads

Arriving on foot, horseback, bicycle, wagons loaded with belongings, driving cattle and sheep—the caravans stretching 10 to 20 miles along the roads.

They have been just behind the retreating German armies for weeks, a hindrance to transport and dangerous to the Army's morale.

Steered by frontier officials into regions with hardly enough food for local inhabitants, these refugees, after weeks and months on the roads, are unwelcome guests.

They are strange in their ways and appearance. Reports come in that they push ahead against orders deeper into the country, upsetting orderly life as they go.

Appeals for Patience

In the latest edition, the Schwarze Korps appeals for patience, trying to establish sympathy for them by telling how they are far-flung outposts of Germany in the wake of the conquering German armies which swept across the Balkans in 1941—a "realization of the age-old dream of a German Volksreich."

"They joined with the millions of soldiers who sacrificed themselves in the eternal struggle for a great German creation and looked with astounded eyes and swelling hearts as they pushed ahead in this German "Raum," according to Schwarze Korps.

Now that the "Raum"—vast space to the east and southeast of Germany—has been narrowed down by retreating armies until they are back again on German soil, and dreams of a vast German empire have been shattered, Schwarze Korps appeals for an understanding of these pioneers who for hundreds of years have been "outposts of the world empire of the German blood and spirit" in the Carpathians, the Balkans and the "endless east."

Critical of Nazis

However, the regions upon which these wanderers are quartered find only that they have bands of hungry people who are critical of everything and do not hesitate to voice their feelings against the Nazis who started a conquest they couldn't finish, bringing disaster upon them.

Pro-Nazi Hungarians and Austrians also are pouring into Germany, mostly across Bohemia and Slovakia. The authorities have been ordered not to send these on into Germany, but to direct them into the Sudetenland, which is overflowing with refugees, but where the people are more hospitable, as they have also been treated by the Reich Germans as foreigners.

Nazi authority also has suffered the inevitable consequences of defeat among the Rhinelanders taking refuge eastward. Their retreat beyond the battle front has been slower and more orderly, but the silent resignation of these people is a telling criticism of the Nazi failure.

To turn thoughts from the steady losses of the recent campaign, new propoganda tactics are being tried within the country. The public is encouraged to discuss interior problems which formerly were treated as Government reserve and dangerous to criticize.

Difficulties Discussed

Besides playing up and exaggerating every Allied difficulty, as disclosed by open differences between the democratic countries, Germany's own interior difficulties are presented with a seeming air of candor.

In the latest papers, discussion of housing difficulties—rebuilding needs, wage readjustments, transport and food complications, the impossibility of filling clothing needs—all are presented without dodging the issue.

Hamburger Fremdenblatt, discussing the city's almost total destruction, gives plans for rebuilding in units of from 20,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.

This right-about-face toward public opinion is an evident attempt to turn necessity into a virtue, but gives German newspapers an interest they long have lacked.

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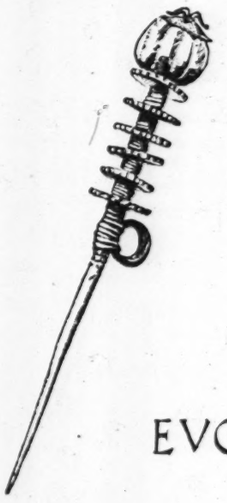
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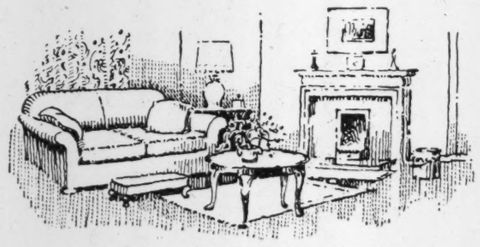
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Caroling to GI's Far From Home, Unforgettable Christmas Eve

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"It came upon the midnight clear, That glorious song of old—"

The voices of carolers rose through the heat of a tropical night. There were 20 of them in the uniform of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. With them in the little boat was a slight-fair-haired girl—one of four in Red Cross uniform.

At the very top of the boat there shone a silver star. The chaplain who arranged for the use of the craft also had obtained permission to have it lighted. Men at work abcard the grim gray ships of the Navy stopped to listen or to join in the carols as the little boat came alongside. They reached out to catch the small Christmas packages that were tossed up to them by a couple of sturdy Marines—packages containing such very simple presents as a comb, a toothbrush, toothpaste, or playing cards.

Singing a Success

For an hour and a half the little boat moved around the harbor from ship to ship. Some of the men came to the rail to join in the singing; others stood off by themselves, their thoughts far away. Eyes were often wet. The 20 servicemen in the carolers' group who thought the idea "sort of silly" when it was suggested, were more and more impressed as they saw the attitude of the men aboard the ships. When they landed they expressed their thanks for the opportunity of participating.

This is the Christmas Eve that Betty Gilbert will remember as she spends Christmas this year with her family in Natick, Massachusetts, having just returned from service in the South Pacific with an American Red Cross Recreation Unit. She was the slight blond girl in charge of the carolers that night.

It's wonderful to be home for a crisp New England Christmas, but for all the joy of it, she says, her thoughts will go back to last Christmas—they always will when the season comes, for it was an unforgettable experience.

It was probably such a Christmas as there will be again this year for thousands of men in the armed services in distant parts of the world.

Christmas comes without warning in the tropics where the temperature is anywhere from 100 to 120 or 130 degrees in the shade. Out in that section none of the natives associated snow with the season. However, the members of the staff of the Red Cross Club and the men for whom the club represented the only link with home, were used to Christmas trees with snow on their branches; so a tree was the first requisite for decorating the club and cotton batting the second. A small party was organized to go up the island looking for a tree that would serve. Two evergreens, though not like those in the North, were found and hauled back to the club. The making of tree trimmings was a project that provided entertainment for the men for many days. Broken ping-pong balls were painted in gay colors and modernistic effects. Icicles were made of shavings collected from the metal shops and tin angels which reflected the light decorated the top of the tree. Cotton batting and soap flakes were effective as the snow.

Seabees Helpful

Members of the Seabees — "They're wonderful, they can make anything," Betty says—constructed a mantel and fireplace.

Early Christmas morning a group of Red Cross girls and servicemen who were trained singers went out singing carols and later a group of Kanaks, the French-speaking natives, came by, singing church songs originally taught their tribes by the early missionaries but now quite their own, and marked by the native harmonies, beautiful, but odd to the Western ear.

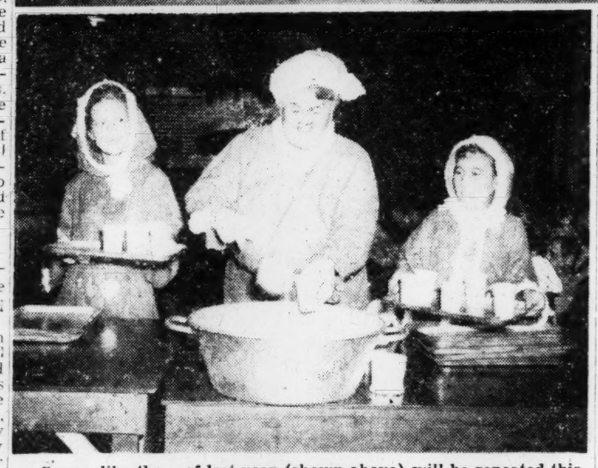
In the afternoon there was music at the club and between numbers an informal distribution of presents. "Mom," an older woman who was a member of the staff from Australia, was dressed up as "Mrs. Santa Claus" while a big Marine played the role of her husband and little French children, for whom their mothers had made costumes, were the little Clauses—all very hot but cheerful. The children took the gifts to the men and served them eggnog which "Mom" had made. Usually they had to stand in line for whatever was served but on Christmas everything was done for them that could be.

The town, too, put on Christmas dress with the help of the Americans. A big evergreen was set up in the park and brightly lighted. A bandstand was erected for concerts and carols. As the tree lights went on, a Kanak, a white French soldier, a Tonkinese, and an American serviceman sang out "Merry Christmas," each in his own tongue. Betty was too busy at the club to be there, but one thing she distinctly recalls is that the day was one of the hottest of her experience in the South Pacific.

* * *

A hot bath (in a tub), a professional shampoo and manicure, a lettuce and tomato sandwich and a chocolate fudge sundae—these represented ambitions realized for Betty when she arrived recently in San Francisco after her 18 months in the South Pacific. Having achieved these, she was ready for a long-awaited shopping spree. Only she bought hardly anything. Why, she doesn't know unless the prices were discouraging, for she had looked forward to buying all sorts of pretty things such as she and the other Red Cross girls had oh'd and ah'd over in the fashion magazines that reached them at the island service club of which they were in charge.

Now she's home for Christmas, wearing her trim, smartly tailored uniform on official occasions but slipping into comfortable and colorful "civvies" whenever possible—she's been so long in gray and in seersucker. She says it seems strange to see so many women around, having come from a world mostly of men.



Scenes like those of last year (shown above) will be repeated this Christmas season in countless Red Cross clubs for servicemen in far parts of the world. These pictures were made on Christmas Day, 1943, on an island in the South Pacific. The role of Mrs. Santa Claus is taken by a motherly woman on the Red Cross staff, affectionately called "Mom." Children of the island are the little Clauses.

Party in Mexico Just Like Home

By Lucile Rood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was Christmas and here was I in Mexico without benefit of family. With an electric roaster at my disposal, I thought it would be a bit cheerful to have a Christmas luncheon (luncheons in Mexico are comidas, midday dinners) for the three persons I knew and give them a taste of Christmas cooking à la Americana.

So I went to the market early one morning and bought a turkey, after much haggling in español, for 11 pesos (about $2.25), a great bargain. Next, to find sage, for what is turkey without dressing?

"Ha sähe?" I asked blandly, thinking this ought to mean "sage" to a Mexican.

"Sähe?" repeated a bewildered clerk. "Sähe?"

"Si, Señor, sähe para vestido de pavo." Vestido is dress for a man, why not dressing for a turkey?

"El vestido de pavo?" asked a more bewildered clerk, "vestido de pavo?"

"Si, Señor, el vestido dentro de," I explained in my most fluent Spanish, but "a dress within a turkey" was too much for him.

"No, Señora, no hay," and he shook his head sadly as much as to say, "poor, crazy norte americana."

Getting the Sage

In about the sixth store, with my Spanish improving at every experience, a brighter-than-usual clerk caught the idea.

"Ah! Hay salvia," he exclaimed, with a broad grin.

I finally settled for salvia, since it belonged to the sage family. Though it was a little on the bitter side and a bit pungent, I added it with a big Bermuda onion, to the gluey mass of gluten which is Mexican bread when moistened, and made "vestido dentro de pavo."

What would Christmas dinner be without orange marmalade? So I whipped out Edith's never-fail recipe and read, "Two medium oranges, one medium grapefruit and one lemon." Off I went again."

If you've ever seen a Mexican food market you know that was no mean feat in itself. The nearest to "medium" oranges I could find were about 16 inches around, and the grapefruit was near 20. Lemons? "Si, Señora," but their lemons were limes—little green ones as large as my two thumbs.

"Slice them thin and soak in two quarts of water," said the recipe. Quarts? We have only litres for measurement. (A litre is 1.0567 parts of a quart of oil, said the guide book, but never a word about measuring water.) So I guessed at a quart and doubled it.

"Add five pounds of sugar." Pounds? We have only kilos here. A kilo is 2.2 pounds, so I took two kilos and guessed at the other sixtenths of a pound. But this was unrefined, coarse yellowish sugar right from the cane and not so sweet as ours, so I added half a kilo for good measure; limes were more sour than lemons anyway.

Plenty of Boiling

"Boil 45 minutes," said the recipe. Forty-five minutes? In this altitude, a mile-and-a-half high, where it takes 13 minutes to boil a three-minute egg? Quick like a flash out came my mental arithmetic: four times as long for an egg, plus an extra minute, four times as long for marmalade, plus a little more—but was that from the boiling point or from the starting point? No sabe! So I boiled and I boiled.

Oh, yes, the luncheon. The turkey with "vestido con salvia," enchiladas, "marmalada de naranja," served on Guadalajara handmade pottery; canned apple cider in blue glass; a gay Oaxaca tablecloth; candles with angels on them centered around a poinsettia as large as the turkey platter; gardenias for place favors; an orchid hanging from the rafter; soft radio music from Spanish guitars; and a chattering parrot strutting around in his cage, demanding bits of "pavo" and a nibble of lettuce—the luncheon was a "successful comida"—so they said!

It was fun — and it was Christmas!

Pre-Christmas Menus for a Busy Mother

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

'Tis the week before Christmas and all through the house there's a rustle and bustle.

And in the midst of all this is Mother, center of the holiday whirlwind, with a lot to do and too little time.

For with all the holiday rush, there's still a family to feed and dinner to get. Here are two types of menus: the kind that you can put together in the morning, stow away in the refrigerator and then forget all about until you come back from shopping — and the honest-to-goodness hurry-up kind that you don't half start on 'til Dad comes in the door.

Fix 'em in the Morning, No. 1

*Pork 'n' Beans El Salvador
Lettuce Salad with Carrot Sticks
Hard Rolls Butter or Margarine
Mincemeat-Stuffed Baked Apples

Preparation: In the morning prepare casserole and put in refrigerator. Cut carrot sticks and put in refrigerator. Core and stuff apples, store in refrigerator in covered casserole.

At serving time: Put casserole and apples in to bake. Prepare individual salads or salad bowl.

No. 2

*Muffin Meat Loaves
Baked Potatoes Canned or Quick-Frozen Green Beans
Chilled Raw Sauerkraut
Heated Rolls Butter or Margarine
Packaged Vanilla Pudding with Apricot Preserves

Preparation: In the morning prepare meat loaves and store in refrigerator. Scrub potatoes and rub skins with oil or fat. Put in baking dish. Leave sauerkraut in refrigerator to chill. Prepare Vanilla Pudding and leave in refrigerator.

At serving time: Bake meat loaves and potatoes. Dish out pudding and garnish with preserves. Put sauerkraut in one large bowl or on lettuce on individual plates. Heat rolls.

Last-Minute Dinners, No. 1

*Quick Chili Con Carne
Lettuce with French Dressing
Corn Muffins made from Packaged Mix
Ice Cream Shortcake

Preparation: Prepare chili. While it simmers, prepare and bake muffins. Split sponge cake layer or put individual bakery cakes on plates. Prepare lettuce.

No. 2

Broiled Shoulder Lamb Chops
Broiled Tomatoes Broiled Sweet Potatoes
Quick-Frozen or Canned Peas
Celery, Radishes
*Baked Grapefruit Alaska

Preparation: In the morning cook potatoes and leave in jackets to cool. At serving time broil tomatoes, lamb chops and sweet potatoes which have been peeled, halved and dipped in melted fat. Cook frozen vegetables. Bake grapefruit.

Pork 'n' Beans El Salvador

4 pork chops
2 cups fresh or frozen lima beans
1 onion, sliced thin
2 tomatoes, chopped (or canned tomatoes)
½ green pepper, minced
Pinch of marjoram
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup water

Cut excess fat from chops and use to grease skillet. Fry chops quickly to brown on both sides. (If frozen beans are used, thaw them.) Mix other ingredients, and place in a greased casserole. Add water, arrange chops on top, sprinkling with additional salt and pepper. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes, then remove cover and bake 15 minutes more. Serves 4.

Baking time will be cut down if dried limas which have been soaked and cooked are used.

Muffin Meat Loaves

¾ pound ground meat
¼ cup milk
1 egg
½ cup soft bread crumbs
2 teaspoons minced onion
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
¼ pound bacon

Combine meat, milk and egg. Add bread crumbs and seasonings and mix well. Line sides and bottom of muffin pans with short strips of bacon. Fill with meat mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 25 minutes. Remove from pans carefully so bacon remains intact around meat. Serve bottom side up. Serves 4.

Quick Chili Con Carne

3 tablespoons chopped onion
3 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons fat
½ pound ground beef
1 11-ounce can condensed cream of tomato soup
1 11-ounce can condensed bean soup
½ cup water
½ teaspoon chili powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper

Sauté onion and pepper lightly in fat. Add ground beef and brown well. Add other ingredients. Simmer, uncovered, for a few minutes, until desired consistency is obtained.

Baked Grapefruit Alaska

1 grapefruit
4 teaspoons sugar
Dash of salt
1 egg white
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla

Cut grapefruit in half. Remove core, cutting out more of center than usual. With sharp knife, loosen each section. Sprinkle each half with 2 teaspoons sugar. Chill. Add salt to egg white and beat until stiff. Add the 2 tablespoons sugar gradually and beat until very stiff. Add vanilla. Heap meringue on grapefruit halves. Place on baking sheet. Brown the meringue in hot oven (450° F.) 3 to 4 minutes or place under high broiler heat about 1 minute. Serves 2.

Ways to Win the Peace

"Sacrificing for Peace" will be the title of a series of six articles to be carried on this page on consecutive Tuesdays, beginning Jan. 2. There has been no sacrifice too great to make for the winning of the war. Now comes the time to recognize the need for a willingness to sacrifice to keep the peace and maintain our economic stability.

The first four articles in the series will be written by Miss Mary Hornaday, of the staff of the Washington News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, and are designed to show the imperative necessity for wholehearted co-operation with the OPA on rationing and holding to ceiling prices; also for wise buying and caution against ill-advised conversion of War Bonds now and after V-E Day.

The fifth and sixth articles will be discussions of the situation in Britain, and are being written by Caroline Haslett, C. B. E., Adviser to the Ministry of Labor on Women's Training, and Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

Diva Finds Spiritual Growth Among Soldiers Long Overseas

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Miss Marjorie Lawrence, Metropolitan Opera soprano, home from a six-month, 50,000-mile wheelchair Odyssey of United Nations camps and hospitals in Australia, said that lonely fighting men need something more substantial than stag-smoker humor to remind them of home.

"For the first six months or year the men are away from home, the lighter things appeal," she said. "And the second year they think constantly of home in terms of their sweethearts, wives and mothers.

"But the third year one sees in them a great spiritual awakening and a reaching out for this force they need to keep going."

The singer, whose career was threatened three years ago by infantile paralysis, barnstormed her native Australia by plane, motor, and train with in-between transportation provided by the collapsible wheelchair she referred to as her personal jeep.

She opened each of her many concerts with the Lord's Prayer, she said, and "always tears glistened in the eyes of those men—not sissy tears, either, but the tears of men who were fighting for their lives."

Miss Lawrence and her husband, Dr. Thomas King, who traveled with her, undertook to explain why an estimated 10,000 Australian girls have married American soldiers.

"Australian girls," said American-born Dr. King, "are the most natural, unaffected girls in the world. They are extremely healthy, sports-loving, and they seldom drink or smoke. It's natural that American men would appreciate this."

Kettering Elected A. A. A. S. President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Dr. Charles F. Kettering, an engineering authority who has been credited with inventing the automobile self-starter, today was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The A. A. A. S. is the largest general scientific organization in the world, numbering 27,000 members in various countries, the large majority in the United States.

Dr. Kettering, who succeeds Dr. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago physiologist, was chosen by a mailed ballot of A. A. A. S.'s Council, results of which were announced by Dr. F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary.

Bomb Balloon In West Bore Nippon Marks

KALISPELL, Mont., Dec. 19 (AP)—A huge paper balloon, bearing Japanese ideographs and armed with an incendiary bomb capable of starting a major conflagration in this northwest timber empire, has been found 17 miles southwest of Kalispell, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said last night.

Announcement of the strange device, camouflaged blue and cream color, was permitted a week after Owen Hill and his father, O. B. Hill, found it while on a wood-cutting trip.

Although more than 500 residents saw the balloon, which landed in a region sometimes swept by forest fires they needed a warning to refrain from talking of it.

Ward Bannister, in charge of Montana-Iowa F. B. I. offices, commented that prevailing winds on the West Coast recently have been from the west or northwest. Free balloons, he added, are known to travel as fast as 200 miles an hour in swift, high-air currents. Air miles distance from Cape Flattery on the northwest Pacific coast to Kalispell, is 475 miles.

Mr. Bannister described the balloon coloring as "an effective camouflage color." It was 33½ feet in diameter, and armed with a six-inch bomb containing "aluminum and some oxide."

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Roosevelt Is Re-elected! —This Time It Is Official

By the Associated Press

The Electoral College went through the quadrennial motions yesterday and made it official—President Roosevelt is elected again.

The electors, in line with the verdict of the voters Nov. 7, cast the 531 ballots that formally elect a President and Vice-President: 432 for Mr. Roosevelt and 99 for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

The President's popular plurality of 3,593,714 over the Governor theorefically had nothing directly to do with it—those votes merely named the electors. As far as the law goes, the electors can do as they please. Several threatened to vote for another man this year, but none actually did.

Six Veterans Vote

At least six electors cast their fourth electoral votes for Mr. Roosevelt. They were John A. Logan, former Elgin, Ill., Police Chief; William O. Dapping, Managing Editor of the Auburn, N. Y., Citizen-Advertiser and a fellow Harvard alumnus of the President; Mrs. Harriet T. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Alice Campbell Good, Dr. Clifton Bogardus, and Joseph J. O'Brien, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The dispersed College, meeting in the 48 state capitals, had attendance troubles. In Iowa, bad road conditions blocked a member who lives 200 miles from Des Moines, and it took a hurried hunt around the statehouse to locate a substitute from the same district, the State Fire Marshal.

Kentucky's electors voted twice. A substitute was seated and the vote was taken when J. R. Layman, Elizabethtown, was delayed by an automobile accident in reaching the State Capitol. When Mr. Layman finally arrived, it was discovered the electors had not been sworn in for the first vote, so the vote was taken again with Mr. Layman voting.

Wisconsin's 12 Republican electors were advised by State Chairman Thomas Coleman that no Party funds were available to send them to the inauguration of the man against whom they voted. But two announced they will go at their own expense.

Bigger Than Party

Said former Gov. Julius P. Heil: "Our State didn't give its votes to Mr. Roosevelt, but the majority of the nation did. . . . I believe it would be fitting to show we are bigger than the Party."

Rhode Island was the last State to disclose its official vote, adding 1,328 to the presidential total as that State's electors cast their ballots, that made a presidential total of 47,971,156 divided as follows:

Roosevelt	25,611,871
Dewey	22,018,147
Other candidates	341,138

State election officials who reported on all votes cast, including void and other votes not counted in the presidential totals, added about 290,000 votes to the presidential total, making an aggregate of at least 48,261,156 votes cast by the people. There are estimated to be an equal number of such votes in states which did not report void ballots, which would mean that approximately 48,500,000 voted.

Champions Indian Service

United States Indian Service

Julia Wades-in-the-Water

A Blackfeet Indian woman, now retired, who is said to have been the only policewoman in the Indian Service. Designs from such an authentic costume as Julia wears are now adapted for modern articles of wear by the Arts and Crafts Association. Buckskin suits and dresses such as this were displayed recently in Browning, Mont., at a tribal ceremony dedicating a monument to Indians in armed service.

Bomb-Sight Firm Indicted Charged With Slow-Down

Continued from Page 1

nd reporting to the Navy for speeding up production.

The indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy, the Norden defendants agreed to furnish faulty information to Remington Rand so that Commander Corrigan could recommend that the plant be taken over by the Navy.

Commander Corrigan reported that the Elmira firm's output did not meet Navy specifications, the indictment said, and recommended a change of management. The Navy then took over, giving the Norden firm a management contract.

Later, the indictment continued, the Norden concern and the Elmira plant hired the engineering services of the Corrigan firm.

The indictment alleged that Mr. Barth and Mr. Marvelle schemed to retain control of the production by slowing down output of their wholly owned subsidiary, the Cardanic Corporation, which failed to comply with a contract to supply bomb sights to the Army Air Forces.

Contract Canceled

The War Department canceled the Cardanic contract in July, 1943, and the Navy then contracted with the Norden firm, agreeing to take the bomb sights which Cardanic had failed to deliver.

The indictment charged that part of the plan was to impugn the ability of Remington Rand to produce the "football units" by furnishing incomplete and inaccurate specifications for their construction and by compelling the company to adhere to such specifications.

The defendants, and specifically Commander Corrigan, were accused of conspiring to conceal from the Government the alleged slow-down tactics.

In July, 1943, the indictment said, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America Union charged that the company was slowing down production at its New York plant.

Subsequently, the bill added, Commander Corrigan was assigned by the Navy to investigate and filed a report denying the charges. Some time later, the indictment said, the Norden firm hired Commander Corrigan's company for $60,000 while the Elmira plant, under Norden management, paid another $44,000 to the survey firm.

The second indictment charged that Commander Corrigan, although purporting to resign the Presidency and his financial interest in his firm when he became a Navy civilian employee in May, 1942, actually concealed those interests.

Accusing Commander Corrigan of using his Navy position to procure private business, the indictment said he received $109,000 from his firm after his alleged resignation.

Threats Reported

Commander Corrigan, Mr. Wells, and the survey firm, the indictment said, conspired to force manufacturers to employ the Corrigan concern under threats that adverse reports would be submitted to the Navy.

Among firms named in the indictment as having been threatened or coerced were: American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., New York; Farrand Optical Company, Inc., New York; Bell & Howell, Inc., Chicago; Danly Machine Specialties Company, Chicago; Dowington Manufacturing Company, Downington, Pa.; Remington Rand, and Vickers, Inc., Waterbury Tool Division, Waterbury, Conn.

Conviction of an individual on the charges would carry a maximum penalty of imprisonment for two years and a fine of $10,000 under each indictment while the corporations would be subject to the fines only. None of the defendants was in custody when the indictments were handed to Federal Judge Edward A. Conger.

The case was the subject of inquiry by the Senate's War Investigating Committee before which Commander Corrigan, Mr. Wells and Mr. Barth testified last May and June, Mr. O'Donnell said.

Roosevelt Back in Capital After Vacation in Georgia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt returned today from a three-weeks vacation at Warm Springs, Ga.

Facing momentous months in the fields of war and Allied diplomacy—plus the beginning of a fourth term and organization of a new Congress—the Chief Executive came back to the Capital suntanned and a few pounds heavier. He arrived by special train and went immediately to the White House to start a routine day.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, reminded by reporters that Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark during a vacation in South Carolina last spring, said Secretary William D. Hassett, who accompanied the President to Georgia, "tells me there were no conferences" at Warm Springs.

He returned from Georgia via Camp Lejeune, on New River at Jacksonville, N. C., where yesterday afternoon he made a two-hour inspection tour of the vast Marine combat reservation. This was his only side trip outside of Georgia during his absence from Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt planned to hold his regular news conference late today. It will be the first since the special one he called Nov. 27, the day he left for Warm Springs.

For security reasons, news of the trip was withheld until the President was back in the White House. Representatives of the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service accompanied the party.

The Chief Executive transacted official business during his trip much as though he had been at his desk in Washington. His little white cottage atop Pine Mountain overlooking the Warm Springs Foundation fairly hummed with dictation and the comings and goings of secretaries with war reports and Congressional news. All of the Executive actions, however, were announced at the White House in Washington.

Despite the heavy routine, Mr. Roosevelt slept 10 to 12 hours every night, sunned himself on his cottage terrace, drove his little touring car around the countryside on sunny afternoons, and bathed in the warm waters of the Foundation pool.

He made two informal speeches while away. As is his custom on such trips, he spoke "off the record" to the patients at a turkey dinner the night of his arrival, Nov. 28.

He spoke again a few moments from the rear of his train just before it pulled out Dec. 17 for Camp Lejeune.

Miami Newspaper To Appeal Court Contempt Charge

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP)—The Miami Herald and its associate editor, John D. Pennekamp, planned today to appeal promptly a court decision which found them guilty of contempt for publishing two editorials and a cartoon criticizing court proceedings.

The decision was handed down yesterday by Circuit Court Judges Paul D. Barnes and Marshall C. Wiseheart, who levied fines of $1,000 against the newspaper and $250 against the editor.

Mr. Pennekamp said the decision would be appealed promptly to the Florida Supreme Court, "not only in behalf of the Miami Herald but in behalf of the basic rights of free speech and a free press generally."

Commenting on the Judges' action, Mr. Pennekamp said "the decision, under the circumstances, was what we expected in this court."

The jurists, in their order, repeated an accusation made in a Nov. 10 contempt citation that the Herald and Mr. Pennekamp had "made an unfair and untrue report of court proceedings" and "false imputations against the Court and its Judges."

Mr. Pennekamp said the Herald, after investigation, had pointed out that criminals and lawbreakers were protected under a maze of legal technicalities.

UNRRA Unit Forced To Leave Greece

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced tonight that the fighting in Greece had forced the temporary withdrawal of a substantial part of the UNRRA mission there after several staff members were wounded "in the course of their duties."

"The decision to avacuate," Mr. Lehman said, "was taken by military authorities in the light of the present situation, which made it impossible for the mission to carry out its objectives."

British Report on Japanese Hits Brutality to Captives

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP)—The State Committee investigating war crimes in Lithuania said today that 165,000 prisoners of war and 300,000 civilians were killed by the Germans during their occupation of that Baltic Republic.

Another execution camp was reported discovered at Porani, five miles from Wilno, Poland.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British War Office asserted today that the Japanese had worked more than 60,000 white captives under such brutal and inhuman conditions that 24,000 of them succumbed.

The Japanese themselves have erected a memorial to 25,000 men who passed on in building the Thailand-Burma railway and road, the War Office said. Of the 25,000 men, the War Office reported, fewer than 1,000 were Japanese and the remainder were English, Australians and Dutch.

In an urge for speed, the Japanese disregarded completely "the cost in human life," the War Office said. Sick prisoners were even carried to work on stretchers. Severe beatings were administered to officers and men, the statement said, and there were also cases "of torture and killing."

The statement supplemented an oral report to the House of Commons by Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, who said the Japanese used at least 30,000 white prisoners "regardless of conditions under which the prisoners worked and of the cost in human life."

"The figure is probably much higher," he added.

"The great majority were from the United Kingdom or Australia. In addition many thousands of Asiatics were used and the death rate among them was almost certainly much heavier than among white men."

Sir James reported conditions improved somewhat after completion of the railroad in October, 1943, but he said:

"I should make it clear to the House that these conditions are far below anything which would be regarded as reasonable for our prisoners of war in Europe."

Sir James said his report was confirmed by British troops formerly in Japanese hands. The United States Navy rescued these troops from the sea in September.

Sir James said the protecting power had been asked to make the "strongest possible protest regarding past conditions in Siam (Thailand) and Burma," and said Britain would continue to press the Japanese to allow all prison camps to be inspected regularly by neutral observers and to make arrangements for Red Cross relief supplies.

Permanent Organization Is Formed To Keep Postwar U. S. Strong in Air

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, has announced the formation of the Air Force League, a national civilian organization "designed to work for permanently strong and efficient United States air forces."

Mr. Wilson, who was elected President of the organization, said the League was sponsored by a group of industrial, commercial and professional men. The League's first year's object, he said, would be to enlist a membership of "at least several million men and women" with a subsidiary organization in each state.

Gen. H. A. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, in a letter to Mr. Wilson approved the League's program, and said:

"There is no work more important to the future welfare and security of our country and to the peace of the world than the creation by public-spirited, disinterested, patriotic Americans of an organization dedicated to the purpose which you have outlined."

"In the years to come," he wrote, "our first line of defense can only be in the air. From now on our security must rest, above all, upon continuing pre-eminence in the air and alertness to the revolutionary developments necessary to that pre-eminence."

Mr. Wilson said incorporation papers had been filed in the District of Columbia.

Other officers elected were Col. Howard W. Angus, formerly of the Army Air Technical Command service, Executive Vice-President, and John E. Bierwirth, President of the New York Trust Company, Treasurer.

Incorporators of the League were John Russel Young, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Dr. George W. Hutchinson, Secretary of the National Geographic Society, and F. G. Awalt, attorney, all of Washington.

War Finance Head Says E Bond Total To Outstrip Quota

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Ted R. Gamble, War Finance Director, said yesterday the Series E bond goal of $2,500,000,000 in the Sixth War Loan "undoubtedly" will be exceeded when all the money is counted.

He said the sale of E bonds had reached $1,820,000,000 with "hundreds of millions of dollars yet to be tabulated." The bond drive ended Saturday but bond money deposited before Dec 31 will count. Today's figures will be the last until the final totals are announced Jan. 2.

Mr. Gamble said $18,457,000,000 now is on deposit from the sale of all types of securities—nearly $4,500,000,000 above the $14,000,000,000 quota.

This was a jump of $871,000,000 over the figure announced Saturday and was the biggest day-to-day increase since Dec. 4. Sales to corporations accounted for much of the figure, Saturday was the final day for selling the marketable securities designed especially for corporate investors.

50 U. S. Businessmen Conclude Bern Visit

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP)—A group of 50 American businessmen today concluded a visit to Switzerland during which they arranged to purchase Swiss products.

It was reported Swiss officials urged the Americans to supply raw materials and to attempt to obtain Allied military permission to truck the supplies across France.

Roosevelt Is Urged To Clarify Policy

Continued from Page 1

necessarily do, go counter to American policy.

Reverse of Hull Hopes?

The French-Russian alliance, for instance, while not, as hastily reviewed by Mr. Stettinius, upsetting the Dumbarton Oaks applecart, does suggest a contradiction to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's announcement that a world-security league would make spheres of influence and alliances unnecessary. And it points up the growing tendency of the great nations to settle matters immediately by alliance and agreement rather than push for the formation of a world-security league through which to enforce peace.

The reverse of Mr. Hull's contention that spheres of influence would be unnecessary under a new league does not seem to apply—namely, that a league would be unnecessary under a system of alliances and spheres of influence diplomacy. Rather the contrary would be the case, it would seem, with a league more than ever necessary if prewar diplomacy becomes the vogue.

In his Polish statement, Mr. Stettinius, while repeating American policy in refusing to guarantee any future boundaries, strongly hinted that much the same end would be attained should the Dumbarton Oaks league program become effective. As a major force in that organization, the United States would defend the peace with power.

Polish Envoy Backs Stand

The American statement on Poland was quickly approved today by Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski, who drew from it continued American approval of the exiled Polish Government in London which is denied recognition by Moscow and rebuked by Mr. Churchill. What the United States would do should Messrs. Stalin and Churchill and France's General Charles de Gaulle agree to consider the Russian-sponsored Lublin Government the rightful representatives of the Polish people was not hinted in the Stettinius statement.

It is because the United States continues to throw only its moral might behind its democratic pronouncements and usually does that only after particular situations have developed beyond the stage where moral weight counts that a demand for a clarification and recapitulation of policy is so frequently voiced here.

The President, back from his Little White House at Warm Springs, is the only one, apparently, who can satisfy that demand—or the only one in a position to silence the criticism.

Roosevelt Blocks Filibuster on Six Nominees

Continued from Page 1

diplomats for following British leadership. Senator Pepper pled to revive the Atlantic Charter. Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, isolationist who helped defeat the league, charged the British are shooting Greek men and women down "like dogs—and that too, with weapons we have furnished."

Deep Concern Shown

It was in such emotion-packed atmosphere that the filibuster continued. Isolationists adopted an "I-told-you-so" attitude; G. O. P. opponents of President Roosevelt, such as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, demanded that he clarify American foreign policy, and denounced him for mismanaging it; a number of Senators, like Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, expressed "concern" over recent European developments, but urged confirmation of the six appointees.

As an index of typical Senate sentiment some demagogic and a forecast of possible debate on the Dumbarton Oaks treaty, the following excerpts are significant:

Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan:

The objective (of protection of small nations by the Atlantic Charter) is obviously being crucified today without even so much as an official protest from us. . . . The time has come when we should not be the only silent partners in the grand alliance.

Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky:

When Greeks, opposed by a British division using American tanks and American guns with American insignia, are killed that does not stem from the Atlantic Charter and it causes us to lose face all over the world. . . . I do not want my country and its diplomats to follow the British and I shall not vote for any fellow who dresses up in striped breeches and spats and does everything the British want in order to be agreeable.

Policy Statement Demanded

C. Wayland Brooks (R), Illinois isolationist:

The Senator from Kentucky (Chandler) today spoke the voice of 90 per cent of the people of America. . . . The boys who will lose their lives do not know what the foreign policy of our government is today.

Henrik Shipstead (R), Minnesota isolationist:

I will say that I am surprised that anyone would believe that the Atlantic Charter was issued in good faith.

Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois:

Some who now criticize the foreign policy and are demanding action of some kind are the very ones who in the future will, I unhesitatingly say, attempt to sabotage practically any foreign policy the President may undertake to submit to the Senate and I know whereof I speak.

Dennis Chavez (D) New Mexico:

If the foreign policy should be in keeping with everything that is done by Russia and by England, the Senator (Lucas) can be sure of one Senator who is going to take that stand . . . I am for the Atlantic Charter.

Burton K. Wheeler (D) Montana Isolationist:

When it comes to Poland and Greece I do not believe there is a man on the floor of the Senate who does not deprecate what has been done. . . . I am not criticizing Russia, but I say that Russia today stands in the position where she has the whip hand.

Hiram Johnson (R) of California, isolationist:

Little Greece was treated abominably, and her people are being shot down by the weapons which we ourselves sent to our Allies for their protection.

While foregoing statements were culled in part from isolationists, it was obvious to Senate observers that a disillusioning shock had been felt by the whole body over recent European developments.

Nye and La Follette Speak

Criticism of America's Allies and the recent foreign policy developments continued in the Senate today after Senator Pepper announced the end of his fight. "Lame Duck" Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, in his farewell address charged that the United States would be asked to fight another war within 20 years "to keep Russia from seizing control of the world."

Robert M. La Follette (Prog.), of Wisconsin, another pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, declared:

"What is now transpiring in Europe means to me that the Atlantic Charter has become a mere scrap of paper.

"The Government of the United States is satisfied to make pious statements such as the statement of yesterday concerning the Polish situation."

Senator La Follette protested that there has been no answer from this Government to the statement by Ernest Bevin, member of the British Cabinet, that President Roosevelt initialed at Quebec a Russo-British agreement "which is involved in the present situation in eastern Europe."

"The one hope of survival of democracy in America is that we have a just and lasting peace," Senator La Follette said.

Internal Financing Program Proposed by Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Dec. 19—First venture in internal financing by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Government has been announced by Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines.

Brushing aside the recognized bond-selling methods through investment dealers in eastern Canada, the province will offer $1,000,000 10-year issue, bearing 3 per cent interest, directly to the public through a sales organization it proposes to set up.

In denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, the issue's funds will be devoted to financing of Government industrial projects such as the fish-filleting plant and woolen mill, recently announced by the natural resources minister.

Sinking funds will be set up and the necessary amounts to amortize the issue will become first charge against the industrial plants.

The issue is being sold under authority of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, which passed at the special legislature session recently, authorized raising up to $5,000,000 for reconstruction projects.

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Back the Attack With MORE War Bonds

Labor Leaders Again Clash On Plan for Unity

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, American Federation of Labor head, clashed today over the type of unity their labor groups could support in war or in peace.

Both organizations in their recent conventions flirted with the subject of labor unity, and Mr. Murray re-opened it last night with a letter to Mr. Green urging a meeting to work out a broad program of action.

Mr. Murray's plan definitely omitted the possibility of a merger —the point on which Mr. Green, and A. F. of L. convention delegates, felt strongest. The A. F. of L. wants the C. I. O. and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to come back to the Federation, from which they departed seven years ago.

"It is too late in the day," Mr. Murray said, "merely to talk of labor unity. It is no longer a question of the prodigal son returning to the fold, nor of the disgraced daughter being sent forth into the winter snows."

The alacrity with which Mr. Green leaped upon Mr. Murray's offer, which he termed "the same sort of phony functional unity which the C. I. O. has often prated about in the past," evoked no comment from Mr. Murray as he left on a vacation.

Mr. Murray had taken the precaution, however, to send copies of his letter to Mr. Green to every President of A. F. of L. international unions, and to every A. F. of L. state and council head throughout the nation.

This was in keeping with his convention action, when he hurdled the A. F. of L. leadership, which he described as "frustrated and corroded," with a direct appeal to the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and the Mine Workers to join with the C. I. O. in its program.

Mr. Green's group, on the other hand, adopted resolutions authorizing its idling committees on peace negotiations with the C. I. O. and Mr. Lewis to resume discussions, whenever that seemed feasible.

Mr. Green said he interpreted Mr. Murray's letter as a "flat refusal on the part of the C. I. O. to accept the A. F. of L. appeals for resumption of conferences seeking a united labor movement in America."

"The only way to achieve unity is to unite organically," the A. F. of L. leader said. "This is labor's greatest need now and in the postwar period, yet Mr. Murray turns a deaf ear toward it."

Arrests Are Made In Kickback Probe At Brooklyn Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Charged with accepting bribes in an alleged "kickback" racket at the Brooklyn Base of the United States Army Port of Embarkation, 15 men have been arrested following an inquiry into the situation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Described by E. E. Conroy, local chief of the F. B. I., as one of the most extensive kickback rackets of the war, the situation was centered in the carpenter department and marine shop of the port, where an estimated $150,000 in bribes over a period of two years was collected.

Two of the men arrested were said to be leaders of rival gangs, which, spurred on by high profits in the racket, engaged in "open warfare," with most of the other henchmen in one or the other gangs. A typical practice, according to the FBI, was the collection of $3 from each victim of the racket for "insurance" against lay-offs. The collecting was said to be "vigorously enforced," with trouncings administered against those who were reluctant to pay.

Leaders of the rival gangs were identified by Mr. Conroy as Robert White, assistant superintendent of carpenters at the base, and Arturo Emanuel Amedo Valerio, a boss of carpenters.

National Press Club Headed by Jamieson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP) — Edward Jamieson, Washington correspondent of the Houston Chronicle and other newspapers, Dec. 16 was elected President of The National Press Club for 1945, succeeding Sam O'Neal of the Chicago Sun. Mr. Jamieson was unopposed.

Paul Wooton of the New Orleans Times-Picayune and McGraw-Hill publications, was elected Vice-President. Mr. Wooton, also unopposed, will succeed Mr. Jamieson.

Others elected without opposition in the club's annual election were:

George W. Combs of the Baltimore Sun, Treasurer; Howard Suttle of the Greensboro (N. C.) Times-Record and other newspapers, Financial Secretary; John C. O'Brien of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Joseph Short of the Baltimore Sun, Radford Mobley of the Knight Newspapers, and Charles P. Trussell of the New York Times, members of the Board of Governors.

Merwin H. Browne of the Buffalo Evening News won over Carson F. Lyman of the United States News, for Secretary, 110 to 94.

Tears of Joy Shed Over U. S. Citizenship

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Ellen Schwanneke, Berlin-born actress who fled Germany in 1939 after spurning a command performance before Hitler, wept joyous tears Dec. 18 as she became an American citizen.

Miss Schwanneke, who was starred in the prewar German movie, "Maedchen in Uniform," said after she had taken the oath of allegiance from Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard in Naturalization Court:

"This means so much to me. I hate Hitler and all he represents."

Also receiving her citizenship papers was Helga Brandt, ice skater now appearing in the New York production, "Hats Off to Ice." Miss Brandt, a native of Berlin, declared: "This is a real Christmas present."

Aids Children

Edgar F. Kaiser

General manager of the three Kaiser shipyards in the Portland-Vancouver area of Oregon and Washington, and son of Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist. He won the annual Parents' Magazine Medal "for outstanding service to children in 1944," it was announced in New York. He was cited for "the task of helping the Maritime Commission" build and finance two "Child Service Centers" as a convenience for women workers.

Ward Faces Seizure For Second Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The National War Labor Board announced this afternoon it was without direct word from Montgomery Ward in the company's second tussle with the NWLB this year.

The agency added that it is going right ahead with its usual procedure in such cases—preparation of a report that could be a prelude to Government seizure.

Board Chairman Sewell Avery made public in Chicago last night a telegram he said had been sent to NWLB, disputing what Mr. Avery said appeared to be a NWLB attempt "to give the public the false impression that wages are the major issue" involved in a strike that has closed four company stores in Detroit.

In Detroit today a company announcement said workers there are to receive wage boosts retroactive to Sept. 1, 1943, but NWLB sources here said the action could not be construed as compliance.

The National War Labor Board, after waiting unsuccessfully for Mr. Avery to announce compliance with NWLB directives involving workers in seven cities, said the next step was to shift the case to the White House. The NWLB deadline was passed last night.

Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson will now get an opportunity to go into the details of the firm's noncompliance with orders directing minimum wages and union security in four Detroit stores where an 11-day old strike is in progress.

The strike was called by the Congress of Industrial Organizations-Retail Employees Union.

Other units affected are in Chicago, Denver, Saint Paul, Portland, Ore., San Rafael, Calif., and Jamaica, N. Y.

Power to Act

Mr. Vinson could invoke economic restrictions against the Ward chain, with its 500 units across the continent, or could pass the file along to President Roosevelt for possible seizure of stores in some or all of the seven cities involved.

Last spring Ward's big Chicago plant was taken over by the Commerce Department when Mr. Avery refused to meet the terms and conditions of another Board directive. That time he questioned the right of the C. I. O.-Retail Employees Union to represent his workers.

Mr. Avery forced a National Labor Relations Board election which the C. I. O union won, but in the meantime he had been removed from his office in the arms—basket fashion—of two soldiers.

Mr. Avery said last night in Chicago that if further hearings were desired by the Board, Wards would be happy to attend, but that "in good citizenship" he could not take the Board's "advice" which he said was "not enforceable."

Although Mr. Avery's appeals from NWLB orders were turned down in the District of Columbia Federal Court and by the Supreme Court which refused to review the lower tribunal's decision, the Ward Chairman used those same verdicts to support his position of noncompliance.

Cites Courts' Action

Citing the courts' actions, he said the Board could only advise the company what to do, and it therefore could not abide by unenforceable rulings.

"Wards has violated no law," Mr. Avery's telegram said, "nor denied to any union a privilege to which it is legally entitled." It said the NWLB was trying to "impose upon Wards a closed shop in the form of maintenance of membership."

Picket Lines Form

DETROIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Picket lines at four Montgomery Ward stores in this area were augmented by United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) members today as striking employees looked to the Federal Government for action in settling their dispute.

A company spokesman said that a demonstration by U. A. W.-C. I. O. unionists forced the closing of the Grand River Avenue store 15 minutes ahead of time yesterday.

About 50 members of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., which has been supporting the Ward strike, paraded through the aisles, the spokesman said.

World's Loudest Noise

The loudest noise the world has ever heard is believed to have been the eruption of the volcano Krakatoa, Dutch East Indies, in 1883, heard 3,000 miles away.

Northwest Wins Permission To Extend Air Service in East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has authorized Northwest Airlines to establish a fourth transcontinental air line service by extending its route from Milwaukee to New York via Detroit.

The extension was on condition that the service between Milwaukee and New York via Detroit should be provided only on through planes originating and terminating at Minneapolis-St. Paul or points west.

The C A B said that North west Airlines now may give direct one-carrier service from Seattle and the Northwest to New York and Detroit.

The Board also permitted Pennsylvania Central Airlines to extend a line from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New York on condition that service between those cities be provided on flights originating or terminating at Chicago or Knoxville, Tenn., or points south of Knoxville.

It also granted P. C. A.'s request for authority to operate directly between Chicago and Detroit.

The company now flies the route with Grand Rapids, Mich., as an intermediate point. The CAB said Grand Rapids still would be served on some schedules.

The Board authorized United Airlines to include Detroit as an intermediate stop between New York and Chicago with the provision that Detroit should be served only on through flights originating or terminating at Denver or points west. It also provided that Detroit and Cleveland should not be served on the same schedule.

The Board denied applications of Transcontinental and Western Air to include Cleveland and Detroit on its transcontinental route; of Braniff Airways to extend from Chicago to New York with stops at intermediate points and of Chicago & Southern to extend from Chicago to Detroit by way of Toledo.

Colonial Airlines' application to operate between New York and Chicago via circle routes which would serve major intermediate points also was denied.

The Board said that the application of American Airlines for consolidation of two of its routes and part of another involves authorizing service to Canada and the granting or denial would be subject to approval by the President. American's application will be considered in a separate opinion, it said.

Both Chairman L. Welch Pogue and Edward Warner dissented from that part of the decision which authorized additional services to New York. The Board said the Chairman preferred a merger of the lines of two existing carriers, Pennsylvania Central and Northwest, to operate that service. Mr. Warner suggested through operating arrangements between those companies.

Venus Nears Moon? —It's Only an Illusion

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19

The planet Venus apparently stood close to the crescent of the Moon last night in an infrequent phenomenon.

The phenomenon was particularly brilliant throughout the southwest where in many places the planet seemed to rest directly at the top of the Moon's crescent. In southern Texas Venus slipped behind the Moon completely. In Waco, Texas, this eclipse lasted from 8:15 until 8:45 o'clock.

Although the celestial bodies seemed to be touching, actually the Moon is 240,000 miles away, while Venus, at its nearest point, is about 25,000,000 miles from the earth.

Dewey and Brownell Talk on G.O.P. Plans

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 — In their first meeting since the Nov. 7 election, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican presidential candidate, and Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, are having talks here this week on party policy and personnel affairs, with the Governor here from Albany to pass part of the pre-Christmas week at his Hotel Roosevelt suite and Mr. Brownell just returned from a post-election holiday in Arizona.

The party campaign manager, formerly a New York legislator with long association with the Dewey rise to party eminence, made his first post-election press conference late yesterday a report of the present Dewey point of view on "critical developments in foreign affairs." He said he found the Governor keenly interested in setting up a world peace organization and concerned over "the failure of the Administration to exercise strong leadership" in the global picture.

"There seems to be a tendency on the part of the administration to talk about international co-operation, but a failure to be ready to act in meeting the tremendous problems now facing us in world affairs," Mr. Brownell volunteered for himself.

"Governor Dewey continues to feel that our participation in a world organization calls for the best efforts of the leaders of both parties and must not be bogged down in narrow partisanship."

World Issues Stressed

With Mr. Dewey remaining to himself as far as the press is concerned, the National Chairman said he could not particularize on the specific foreign crises centering the criticism save that they concerned events of the last six weeks.

World matters had dominated their talk, Mr. Brownell indicated, stating that his own future with the party and organizational programing would wait upon conferences with Republican Members of Congress, Republican Governors now numbering 24, and the party's National Committee members. The latter will convene "in some central locality" soon after Feb. 1. The Chairman said that party leaders thus far had disclosed general agreement on "an aggressive party organization and an affirmative program of action" looking to the 1946 congressional elections.

Bid for Re-election Seen

That year also will bring the New York governorship election with a bid for re-election obviously in the Dewey book at this time.

Already broached for continuance in the chairmanship by such party spokesmen as Gov. Dwight Green, re-elected Governor of Illinois, and reportedly by most of the National Committee members, Mr. Brownell is known to have definitive ideas for a down-to-earth build-up that will put the party in tight campaign formation from county and municipal contests up.

National Committee headquarters on a reduced scale from the full-floor accommodations for the campaign will be continued in a tenth floor suite of the Hotel Roosevelt, and until the members' decision is reached on the unsalaried chairmanship, Mr. Brownell will intersperse partisan activity, with resumption of his law practice.

A major organization dilemma offers in the New York picture where Edwin F. Jaeckle has resigned the key post of Republican State Chairman. An outstanding figure in the latter-day party organization and dominant factor in the integration of its Empire State affairs, Mr. Jaeckle has a ranking place in the list of party arbiters.

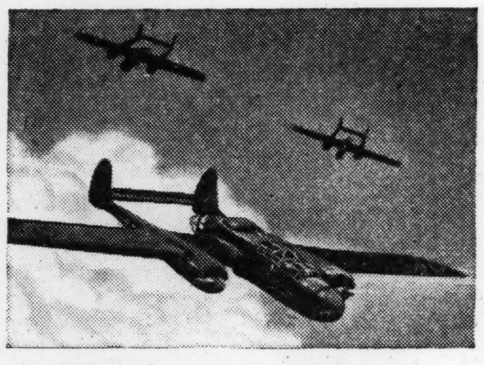
Governor Dewey has met the Jaeckle withdrawal in silence, although his precampaign association with the Erie County party chieftain was long and close.

ARMY AIR FORCES PHOTO

IN A FAR-OFF U. S. Army Air Forces base, deep in the Pacific, a telegrapher rattles his key . . .

"need P-61's number to X". : ."need six complete fighter plane wing assemblies classification Y". . ."need——"

A very short time later, a bell rings on a machine in a building at Wright Field, near Dayton, Ohio. Softly clacking keys reproduce the appeal on a cablegram form.



At once a vast and highly organized system is set in motion. The deadly P-61's—Black Widows—must go by ship. But no time is lost by the Air Technical Service Command. Westward they go by sea, in knockdown form.

The wing assemblies are loaded into cargo planes almost immediately. Off they go, by air. And soon, six fighter planes will roar back into combat against the Japs.

That building near Dayton houses the headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command, which supplies and maintains all equipment of the Army Air Forces.

Its *Supply Division* is the heart of the ATSC. Hundreds of thousands of different items are handled—bombers and bolts, bombs and bullets, fuel and flying suits, jungle kits and medical supplies.

Fully as important is the *Maintenance Division,* which keeps Army Air Forces airplanes in combat condition.

At huge shops in this country, planes are completely overhauled, made as good as new. Overseas, service units operate depots for repairing and overhauling planes in combat theaters. All told, the ATSC may repair as many as 25,000 airplanes in a single month.

The *Personnel Division* of ATSC supplies and trains the 300,000 civilian workers who make this command the largest industrial employer in the world.

These men and women and the uniformed members of the ATSC are in a real sense the guardians of the men who wear the Silver Wings. The finest tribute to their efficiency is the proud record of our Army Air Forces in combat.

★ WAR BONDS—TO HAVE AND TO HOLD! ★

SPERRY
CORPORATION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Developed and manufactured by the following divisions, Sperry precision instruments and controls serve the Armed Forces on land, at sea, and in the air . . .

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Waterbury Tool Division, VICKERS INC.

That Year of My First Christmas

TUCKED AMONG the many memories of my childhood is that of my first Christmas. It burst upon my tender years as a complete surprise, an unexpected joy to relish with awe for fear it would fade like a mirage. For my family were Turkish, good Moslems who only celebrated the birth of our prophet Mohammed—a celebration which consisted in prayers and was thus rather austere for little Turkish children.

But that year of my first Christmas we had a French governess, a Madame Martin whom we children loved dearly. She had been a member of our family for a few months when December came along. We children noticed that Madame Martin's face seemed to be growing sadder as the days went by. We pressed her for an answer. She put us off with a smile. We persisted. Finally Madame Martin told us about Noël in her beloved Paris.

* * *

There would be snow on the ground. The shop-windows would be gayly lit at night and contain a world of beautiful things, from toys to clothes, all waiting to be bought. The children would put their wooden shoes by the chimney for Papa Noël to fill with presents. Christmas trees would gleam in many homes. The dome of Notre Dame would echo with Noël *cantiques*.

Madame Martin sighed, and the sigh broke the magic picture she had painted for us with such longing. As Madame Martin finished speaking, I heard a faint rustle of a dress and saw my mother flitting noiselessly by the door of the room in which we had been talking. I thought nothing of it then.

* * *

It was the day before Christmas. We woke to find the snowflakes whirling silently close to the windows. At least, we thought, our Madame Martin would have snow for her Noël if nothing else. That afternoon, early, my mother packed us children and Madame Martin in a carriage and sent us to visit Grandfather. It was always fun to visit Grandfather's big white house and so we were delighted. It never occurred to us then that Mother had a good reason for this trip and that she was really getting rid of us for the day.

We returned from our expedition as the street-lighter touched the tall lamps one by one with his long stick and set them a-glow. It was late and the long ride had chilled us all. We rang the doorbell with impatient insistence, eager to rush to the living-room where we knew the big pot-bellied stove would radiate a red glow of warmth. Our fat maid, Eleni, who opened the door for us, had a mysterious smile on her face. She was wearing her best dress and struggling hard to keep her mouth shut. The whole house seemed changed. It was filled with the vibrant air of expectancy and the faint smell of pine needles.

* * *

We ran up the stairs and dashed into the living-room. And there in one corner of that vast room stood a tall and beautiful tree, carrying among its branches the same stars that had been gleaming a minute ago in the sky. We stood before the tree, not daring to utter a sound. The stars were really tiny candles, flickering joyfully and throwing a glow on the multi-colored balls and the dainty ornaments which the tree carried ever so proudly. It was a Christmas tree, just like those Madame Martin had described to us! And underneath the tree were many packages of different shapes and sizes.

"Madame Ekrem—oh, madame!" The choked voice of Madame Martin broke into my dream. Surely this tree, those beautiful ornaments, the packages on the floor were only a dream.

Madame Martin rushed to my mother and threw her arms about her. There were tears in her eyes as she thanked my mother in broken sentences. Her happiness seemed to throw a glow of light on all the dark corners of that wooden house in Istanbul. It filled me with a new feeling which I could not quite describe. And yet I knew vaguely that this feeling was not entirely connected with the beautiful tree and the presents hidden from my eyes.

* * *

It was a wonderful Christmas Eve. We had a gala dinner, turkey stuffed with chestnuts, the recipe of which my mother had taken from the big French cook-book that belonged to Madame Martin. After we had eaten all we could, our Eleni came in with the plum pudding burning gaily in a big platter. Then and only then we opened our presents. Everyone had gifts, even the maids and our cook, who was also a good Moslem. And, late at night, the family gathered about the Christmas tree and we sang a beautiful French Noël *cantique*.

That first Christmas is now dim in my memory. I have forgotten the many toys which then had filled me with joy. But, to this day, the happiness on Madame Martin's face stands out clearly before my eyes. And now I realize that her happiness was not so much due to the tree and the presents as to the fact that my mother had felt her homesickness and her longing for her family, and had tried to make up for it by celebrating her Christmas. The gift of making others happy remains with us long after other gifts have lost their meaning or have faded from our memory.

SELMA EKREM

Climbing Up to Eze

AS ONE DRIVES along the Middle Corniche road, about half way between Nice and Monte Carlo, a jagged peak appears just ahead, crowned by the ruins of a castle, with a compact group of old buildings just below the peak. So perfectly do the stone houses blend with the limestone background that the passer-by in his rapidly moving car might easily miss the tiny village. The rocky peak, the castle, the town are Eze.

From the Grande Corniche the traveller looks down on this grey peak and town; from the Little Corniche one looks up at it; from the shores of Cape Ferrat across the bay of Eze it forms the focal point of a remarkable vista of hills, mountains and shore. From any angle it commands attention and invites inquiry, yet all that the esteemed Baedeker says of Eze is:

"Sited most picturesquely on an isolated rock crowned with a ruined castle (1,401 feet); worth an ascent for the sake of the view."

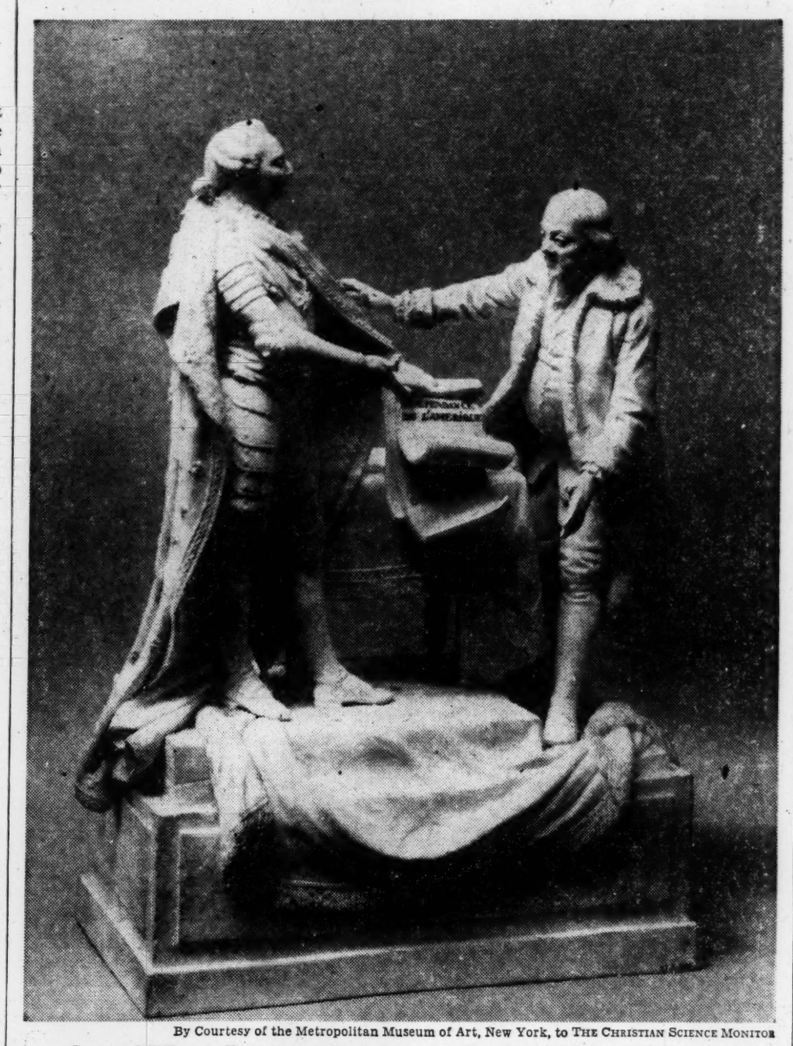
How hopelessly inadequate this meagre description! Here is a rock fortress of great antiquity, with a tragic history fortunately rare even in this land of tragic memories. The stolid, humble, worn-out little town of today merely hints at the grievous centuries gone. A hundred or so souls dwell here and a few donkeys bear their loads along the narrow alleys, where no carriage or automobile has ever passed; a cat sits on the pavement every hundred feet or so, and here and there a few children are at play—that is the aspect of Eze today. . . .

Ascending towards the gate, the road becomes a path, ending with an abrupt turn to the right, where the ancient double gateway stands. . . . Just inside is a tiny quadrangle, with the town hall at the left of the gate, while beyond the main artery of the town's traffic winds its way up the hill. Well-trodden are these stone-paved little ways, with brick centers, the whole six to nine feet wide.—From "Monaco and the French Riviera," by FREDERICK W. PICKARD. (New York: Putnam, 1937.)

Wilderness of Snow

The snow falls deeply. Where the gutters ran
silver from thunder-showers in the summer
there is no sound, not even liquid murmur
of water rushing, Bacchanalian
laughter of streams, for they are frozen white
and locked against the stars this winter night.
Snow-planes are geometric on a field
that in September, rich with harvest yield,
the crows flew over, that a gull's sharp quill
once pierced, rounding the contour of a hill.
This cold, quiescent covering of snow
obliterates the world we used to know.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUIS XVI AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: *A Porcelain Group by Lemire*

IN THESE DAYS, when France as a country is close to the thoughts of Americans, it is interesting to recall the part played by Benjamin Franklin in promoting a spirit of understanding between the two countries. It was Franklin's great tact and diplomacy which brought about the alliance symbolized in this picture.

Franklin was highly respected by the French people. At the start of the Revolution, it was written of him that his presence in Paris was "much more than a balance for the few additional acres which the English had gained by the conquest of Manhattan Island."

The representation of Franklin is an original portrait, one of a collection which depicts various scenes in the career of this unusually interesting American.

Le Message de Noël

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMPRENDRE la signification spirituelle et vraie de Noël n'a jamais été plus nécessaire que ce ne l'est aujourd'hui, car le monde subit des épreuves qui semblent mettre au défi notre foi dans l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien. Pourtant malgré les tragédies qui se sont abattues sur les nations, maints signes font voir l'esprit du Christ, le sentiment d'amour et de fraternité grâce à quoi tant de personnes, hommes ou femmes appartenant aux milieux les plus divers, ont enduré avec foi et courage des situations très pénibles.

Bien des siècles avant notre ère, le prophète Ésaïe prédisait le salut, la délivrance des maux accablant l'humanité; il disait (Ésaïe 9:1): "Le peuple qui marchait dans les ténèbres a vu une grande lumière, et la lumière a resplendi sur ceux qui habitaient le pays de l'ombre de la mort." Puis il décrivait cette nouvelle lumière dans un passage remarquable, qu'on cite souvent à l'époque de Noël: "Car un enfant nous est né... On l'appellera l'Admirable, le Conseiller, le Dieu fort, le Père d'éternité, le Prince de la paix." Depuis que cette prophétie fit son apparition, le monde a beaucoup progressé; mais il n'en a pas saisi tout le sens et doit encore être éclairé sous ce rapport. Aujourd'hui, la révélation de la Science Chrétienne donne la preuve pratique de ce Christ qui sauve et guérit, dont le nom est toujours "l'Admirable."

A mesure que l'avènement du Christ nous apparaîtra sous un jour plus clair, plus spirituel, la fête de Noël sera pour nous l'occasion de mieux refléter l'esprit du Christ dans l'humilité, l'amour, le service désintéressé. A la page 260 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "La base de Noël, c'est le roc, le Christ Jésus; ses fruits sont l'inspiration et la compréhension spirituelle de la joie et du bonheur — non pas à cause des traditions, de l'usage ou des plaisirs corporels, mais en raison de la vérité démontrable et fondamentale, en raison du ciel au-dedans de nous. La base de Noël, c'est l'amour aimant ses ennemis, rendant le bien pour le mal, l'amour qui 'est patient,... plein de bonté.'"

On ne peut avoir une plus grande joie que de célébrer ainsi Noël. L'esprit de cette fête anime les actes de bienveillance, les réunions de famille par lesquels on la signale généralement; il leur donne un sens plus profond, incite à l'hospitalité envers les personnes privées de chez-soi, soupirant après un sanctuaire. Quel bonheur de sentir le réconfort qu'apporte la Science divine, d'apprendre à connaître le Christ, la Vérité toujours présente, dont la mission est encore la même qu'autrefois — "guérir ceux qui ont le cœur brisé,... proclamer aux captifs la liberté, et aux prisonniers l'ouverture de la prison;... consoler tous ceux qui sont dans le deuil;... leur donner le diadème au lieu de la cendre, l'huile de joie au lieu du deuil" (Ésaïe 61:1-3).

Le message du Christ est vrai éternellement, immuablement; il bénit et guérit tous ceux qui ont recours à son ministère, à sa tendre sollicitude. Dans un tableau célèbre, "La Lumière du monde," le peintre anglais Holman Hunt a représenté, sous l'aspect d'un homme portant une lanterne, le Christ frappant à une porte qui n'a point de poignée extérieure parce que, comme l'expliqua l'artiste, cette porte doit être ouverte de l'intérieur. Cela s'accorde avec un verset de la Bible qui déclare (Apocalypse 3:20): "Me voici! Je me tiens à la porte, et je frappe; si quelqu'un entend ma voix et m'ouvre la porte, j'entrerai chez lui, je souperai avec lui, et lui avec moi."

L'époque de Noël devrait être heureuse; et la plus grande joie consiste à donner au prochain dans la détresse un peu d'espoir et de réconfort, à s'oublier soi-même en servant autrui. L'inépuisable amour de Dieu peut toucher le cœur qui souffre de l'isolement et lui faire comprendre que la Vie et l'Amour infinis ne laissent aucune place aux pertes, aux souffrances, à la séparation d'avec ceux qu'on aime, aux peines amères. Parce que Dieu est sa Vie, l'homme est indestructible. Voilà le message d'un joyeux Noël, ce qu'il faut porter dans nos cœurs et partager généreusement avec ceux qui ont besoin d'être consolés et guéris.

Depuis des siècles, on fête chaque année le jour de Noël. Sommes-nous prêts à chercher une compréhension meilleure de son message? Quand nous chantons en famille ou à l'église les noëls que nous aimons, ne pouvons-nous avoir une foi plus grande dans leur signification pratique, savoir qu'aujourd'hui même le Christ vivant est ici, accessible à tous? Cette allégresse inspirée par la foi apporte le réconfort et la paix. Dans un beau cantique de Phillips Brooks, "O bourgade de Bethléhem!" nous trouvons ces paroles:

Si la charité veille
Accompagnée de foi,
La nuit prend fin, gloire au Seigneur,
De nouveau c'est Noël!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Message of Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER has there been greater need for an understanding of the spiritual significance of Christmas than at this time, when the world has been passing through a conflict that has seemed like a challenge to our faith in the omnipotence of God, good. But in spite of the tragedies which have seemed to overwhelm the world, there have been many evidences of the Christ-spirit, of a sense of love and brotherhood which has enabled men and women in many walks of life to endure great difficulties with faith and courage.

Centuries ago the prophet Isaiah foresaw salvation from the ills of humanity, saying (Isaiah 9:2), "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." And he further described this coming light in those familiar lines which have since become so closely associated with the Christmas season: "Unto us a child is born, . . . and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." The world has come a long way since first this prophecy was voiced, but still needs further enlightenment as to its meaning. The revelation of Christian Science today brings practical proof of this healing and saving Christ, whose name is still "Wonderful."

* * *

As we gain a clearer and more spiritual concept of the coming of the Christ, we shall make our Christmas celebrations occasions to reflect more fully the Christ-spirit in humility, love, and unselfed service. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 260), Mary Baker Eddy writes of Christmas as follows: "The basis of Christmas is the rock, Christ Jesus; its fruits are inspiration and spiritual understanding of joy and rejoicing,—not because of tradition, usage, or corporeal pleasures, but because of fundamental and demonstrable truth, because of the heaven within us. The basis of Christmas is love loving its enemies, returning good for evil, love that 'suffereth long, and is kind.'"

There is no greater joy than to celebrate such a Christmas. Its spirit can animate and give deeper meaning to the little customary acts of kindness and rejoicing which attend the family gatherings of the season, and will enable family groups to open wide their doors to those who are in need of home and sanctuary. How wonderful to feel the comfort of divine Science, to learn of the ever-present Christ, Truth, whose mission is now, as always, "to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; . . . to comfort all that mourn; . . . to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:1-3).

The Christ-message is eternally, unchangeably true, blessing and healing all who seek its loving ministrations. The well-known picture by Holman Hunt, entitled "The Light of the World," depicts a figure of the Christ bearing a lighted lantern and knocking at a closed door which has no latch on the outside, because, as the painter explained, this is one door that must be opened from the inside. This is in accord with the statement in the Bible (Revelation 3:20) which reads, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

* * *

The Christmas season is rightly a joyous one, and there can be no greater joy than to bring some measure of hope and comfort to those who are in need, to forget self in ministering to others. The never failing love of God can touch every lonely heart and fill it with the realization that in infinite Life and Love there is no loss or pain, no separation from loved ones, no aching grief. Because God is man's Life, man is indestructible. This is the message of the joyous Christmas-tide; this is the message we can carry in our hearts and give of its overflow generously to all in need of its healing consolation.

The world has celebrated Christmas Day for hundreds of years. Are we ready and willing to seek a better understanding of its message? When we raise our voices in the well-loved carols, can we not have more faith in their practical import, that the living Christ is here today and available to all? Such faith-inspired rejoicing can bring comfort and peace. In the words of Phillips Brooks' beautiful hymn, "O little town of Bethlehem":

Where charity stands watching
And faith holds wide the door,
The dark night wakes, the glory
breaks,
And Christmas comes once more.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sunlight on a Wall

Outside the motioning twigs have made
A pattern mingling light and shade;
They trace the wall like rippling grooves—
Before my eyes, the sunlight moves.
The shadows are small twinkling swords;
The sun that rests upon these boards
Has leaped with an unmeasured pace
Across the frigidness of space.
Before it reached here, light was spun
Across the giant plains of sun;
And one slim ray found earth its mark,
Falling across the rigid dark.
My glass above began to shine,
Catching the warmth of this lone line
Across the countless leagues of air—
And now the twigs draw patterns there.
The wall and I in unstill light
Look up and see the end of night.

DANIEL SMYTHE

The First Theatre In America

THE DISTINCTION OF having erected what is believed to be the first theatre in America belongs to Williamsburg, Virginia. Research has not brought to light any playhouse in the Colonies of earlier origin than the one built in the then capital of Virginia in 1716, the year that Governor Spotswood crossed the Blue Ridge, the first white man, as far as known, to enter the Great Valley.

The theatre was erected by one William Levingston, who "for some time previous," says Dr. Tyler in his interesting book on Williamsburg, "has been managing in New Kent County a peripatetic dancing school, in which the star dancers were Charles Stagg and his wife Mary. There is a contract recorded at Yorktown dated July 11, 1716, by which William Levingston, merchant, agrees with Charles and Mary Stagg, his wife, actors, to build a theatre in Williamsburg and to provide actors, scenery and music out of England for the enacting of comedies and tragedies in the said city. On November 21, 1716, Mr. Levingston purchased three and one-half acre lots and erected thereon a dwelling house, kitchen and stable. He laid out also a bowling alley and built a theatre." . . .

Williamsburg about that period was the most aristocratic and prosperous town on the continent. It was the seat of the Upper House and the House of Burgesses and the governor's official residence. The Law Courts were there; and the public buildings, chief of which was the College, were as fine as any in England. The women dressed fashionably and most of the leading families kept their coach. The shops were stocked with rich merchandise and it was the custom of the wealthy plantation owners and country gentry to run into the town for their shopping and amusements. . . .

Just the place, it might seem, to support a theatre, yet in Williamsburg, as elsewhere, it was not the wealthy who were the best patrons of the drama. . . . Support of the playhouse came not from the class which could best afford the luxury, but from that large and ever-growing intelligent middle class which was quick to demand all the intellectual pleasures the Old World was enjoying—the same citizens to whose devotion and patriotism was due a little later the establishment of the Republic and who still to-day remain the principal factors in the development of our national drama.—From "A History of the Theatre in America," by ARTHUR HORNBLOW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1919.)

"We are all capable of more than we do."*

In these challenging words, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, points to a central truth in the teaching of this Science, namely that every individual has capabilities surpassing those of which he has been aware.

Further emphasizing this fact, and indicating also the practical results of its scientific recognition, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 128), "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity."

Countless instances of this kind are on record. Through the understanding of Christian Science, writers have found their skill and usefulness increased, business executives have worked with greater assurance and success, men in the armed forces have been more resourceful, effective, and free from weariness, anxiety, and other distresses than they had thought they could be. And so on in other occupations.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of releasing the latent capabilities of men and women, as well as of healing disease, is given in the Christian Science textbook,

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*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures page 89.
**Prices in U. S. A. currency.

In Any Age, Franklin Would Have Been Great

FRANKLIN HAD, I think, the most eminent mind that has ever existed in America. No wonder there are so many legendary misconceptions of him that it is difficult now to restore and comprehend him in the great integrity of his mind, character, and personality. He appears, somehow, to be a syndicate of men. We study him as a scientist, as a diplomat, as a statesman, as a business man, as an economist, as a printer, as a humorist and wit, as a great writer, as a sage, and as a landmark in the history of human speech about the common ways of life. What had been said before he so often said better. He was great in friendship, and in his later years was probably the most renowned private citizen on earth. It has recently been more than once remarked—and printed—that Benjamin Franklin was the American Leonardo da Vinci. This is American modesty, if not colonialism. Why not occasionally say that Leonardo da Vinci was the Italian Benjamin Franklin? . . .

When I am told, as I occasionally am, that I make Franklin out as larger than life, I can only answer that Franklin must have been what he was, because nobody could have invented such a figure. Stranger things happen in fact than in fiction. Nature is richer in invention than men are. The great characters in fiction are almost always heroes who have each of them some ruling passion, with enough human weaknesses to give him a reasonable credibility. Romantic creation is most likely to be exaggeration along a few lines. But the more you study Franklin the more lines you find running out from him in all directions, and the more facts that no poet—however romantic and exaggerative—would ever have thought of inventing. The wonder of Franklin is the facts that are true about him. The more exact the research into his character, the more surprising the adventure. . . .

Though Franklin was an excellent and successful business man, he retired from active business at forty-two and spent forty-two years more in the service of the public. He might have made a fortune if he had patented his stove or his lightning-rod. He refused to patent anything which he thought might be of benefit to mankind. As he did not hungrily gather wealth, so he did not cautiously guard his comfort or safety. It must never be forgotten that in his seventieth year Franklin might with decency have done what his more conservative son advised him to do: that is, retire from active affairs and let younger men settle the conflict between England and America. Instead Franklin, at the risk of peace and even of his neck, took his stand with the revolutionaries. Life with him began all over again at seventy. The older the bolder.

I shall take the liberty of reading the final words of my "Benjamin Franklin," in which I have done my best to reduce his qualities to their essence. "Franklin was not one of those men who owe their greatness merely to the opportunities of their times. In any age, in any place, Franklin would have been great. Mind and will, talent and art, strength and ease, wit and grace met in him as if nature had been lavish and happy when he was shaped. Nothing seems to have been left out except a passionate desire, as in most men of genius, to be all ruler, all soldier, all saint, all poet, all scholar, all some one gift or merit or success. Franklin's powers were from first to last in a flexible equilibrium. Even his genius could not specialize him. He moved through his world in a humorous mastery of it. Kind as he was, there was perhaps a little contempt in his lack of exigency. He could not put so high a value as single-minded men put on the things they give their lives for. Possessions were not worth that much, nor achievements. Comfortable as Franklin's possessions and numerous as his achievements were, they were less than he was. Whoever learns about his deeds remembers longest the man who did them. And sometimes, with his marvelous range, in spite of his personal tang, he seems to have been more than any single man: a harmonious human multitude."—CARL VAN DOREN, in "Meet Dr. Franklin." (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute, 1943.)

Story-Book Christmas in Old England

IT WAS CHRISTMAS NIGHT. . . . You must remember that this was in the old Merry England, when the rosy barons ate with their fingers, and had peacocks served before them with all their tail feathers streaming, . . . and the unicorns in the wintry moonlight stamped their silver feet and snorted their noble breaths of blue upon the frozen air. These marvels were great and comfortable ones, but in the old England there was a greater marvel still. The weather behaved itself. . . .

It was Christmas night in the Castle of the Forest Sauvage, and all around the castle the snow lay as it ought to lie. It hung heavily on the battlements, like extremely thick icing on a very good cake, and in a few convenient places it modestly turned itself into the clearest icicles of the greatest possible length. It hung on the boughs of the forest trees in rounded lumps, even better than apple-blossom, and occasionally slid off the roofs of the village when it saw a chance of falling upon some amusing character and giving pleasure to all. . . . There was skating on the moat, which roared all day with the gliding steel. . . . The owls hooted. The cooks put out all the crumbs they could for the small birds. The villagers brought out their red mufflers. Sir Ector's face shone redder even than these. And reddest of all shone the cottage fires all down the main street of an evening, while the winds howled outside.—From "The Sword in the Stone," by T. H. White. (New York: Putnam.)

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	63	63	63	—1
Abr & Stras3½ae †	10	63½	63½	63½	
ACF-Brill Motor	23	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Adams Exp .60e	2	13½	13⅜	13½	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	12	40	39½	39¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e †	30	174	174	174	
Alleghany Corp	92	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Alleghany pf	38	37½	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅜
Alleg pr pf	4	61¼	60½	61	+1
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	5	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
Alleg & West 6	†50	90	90	90	+7
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	157	154¾	157	+2
Allied Mills 3e	5	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	30	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	13	39⅜	39	39	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	113½	113⅛	113½	
Alpha P Cem 1	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	3	104¼	104	104¼	— ¼
AmAirlines new 1e	7	43½	43¼	43½	+ ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Am Bank Note 1e	2	21	21	21	— ½
Am Bank N pf3	† 10	71	71	71	
Am Bosch 1e	10	17	16¾	17	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
Am Cab & Rad	32	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
Am Can 3	11	91½	90¾	91¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	† 20	182½	182½	182½	+ ½
Am Car & F 2½e	7	40¼	39¾	40¼	
Am Chain & C 2	4	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	† 10	125½	125½	125½	
Am Colortype .85e	1	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	5	19⅝	18¾	19	—1¼
Am Crys S pf 6	† 50	107	107	107	
Am Distil	36	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tilino	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am European .90e	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	27⅛	27	27⅛	
Am & For Pow	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
Am & FP 7 7k	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	—1⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	14	20¾	20⅜	20¼	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	3	18½	18¼	18½	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	8	68¼	67¾	68	
Am Ice	23	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 3e	1	71	71	71	
Am Internat .40e	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomo 1.30e	42	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	110	109⅞	109⅞	—1⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	12	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	— ¼
Am M & Met 1	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1¾e	2	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Am NewsCo1.80	† 90	39¾	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	18	2½	2⅜	2½	
Am P&L $6 pf	9	61½	61	61	
Am P&L $5 pf	12	54⅝	54½	54½	— ½
Am Rad&StS .40	73	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Am R Mill .80	22	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	† 310	77¼	77	77¾	+ ¼
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
Am Seating	9	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e	† 40	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	16	40½	99⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R pf7	† 10	163	163	163	— ¼
Am Snuff pf 6	† 40	152½	152½	152½	+4
Am Stl Fdrs 2	23	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	55	54¾	55	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	165	164½	164⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	8	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	1	66	66	66	
Am Tob pf 6	†160	144½	143⅞	143⅞	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	35	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Am Viscose 2	9	46¼	45¾	46	— ⅜
Am Viscose pf 5	2	119	119	119	— ½
Am Wat Wks	22	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Wool pf 12k	1	105¾	105	105	—1¾
Am Zinc L & S	4	2½	2⅜	2½	
Anaconda C 2½e	36	28¼	28	28¼	
Anac W & C 1	†160	38	38	38	— ¼
Anchor H G 1e	*1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
Andes Copper 1	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
APW Prod	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	102½	101	101	—2
Armstrong C 1½e	3	44⅜	44¼	44½	
Arnold Const ½	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Assd Dry Goods 1	10	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
Assd D Gds1p6	† 20	111	111	111	+ ½
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 80	110	109½	110	+ ½
Atch T & S F 6	63	82¼	79⅝	82¼	+2½
Atch T & S pf 5	3	104¾	104¼	104¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3e	44	52⅞	50	52⅞	+2¼
Atl G&WIndies3e	5	34¾	33¾	34¾	+ ¾
Atl G&W In pf5e	1	72½	72½	72½	
Atl Refining 1½e	18	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½ae	† 70	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Auto Car Co	8	15	14¾	15	
Aviation Corp .20e	80	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½e	37	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	403	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	242	21¾	20	21⅜	+1⅝
Bangor & Ar	6	14	13½	14	+ ½
Ban & A pf7½k	† 50	68	67½	67½	— ½
Barber Asph ½e	18	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil 60a	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
Barker Bros ½e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Bath Iron Wks 4	*28	18¼	18	18⅛	
Bayuk Cigars1½a	4	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+ ⅝
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
Beech Aire 1e	22	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Beech Creek 2	† 10	28	28	28	+ ½
Belding Hem .80	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Bell Aire 1e	17	14	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 3	4	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ¼
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39	39	39	— ⅜
Best Foods 1e	4	17⅝	17½	17½	
Beth Steel 6	36	65⅛	64	65	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	1	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
Blaw-Knox .70e	96	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
Bliss&Laugh 1½e	1	21¼	21¼	21¾	— ¼
Bloom'dale .90e	† 30	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
Boeing Airplane 2e	43	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½	†110	53	53	53	— ⅞
Borden Co 1.70e	11	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	6¼	6	6	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	7	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
Bridgeport Br .90e	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Briggs Mfg 2	8	38¼	38	38¼	
Briggs & Strat	7	41	40¾	40¾	— ½
Bristol-Myers 2	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke 1	5	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	23	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†110	75¾	75	75¾	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¾e	14	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	5	48¼	48	48	+1
BurlingMills2.10e	6	39½	38⅜	38¾	— ¾
Burr Add Mach .60	18	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Bush Term ¾e	57	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
BushTB pf 3¾ak	† 60	68½	67	68½	+ ½
Butler Bros .60	16	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Butler Br pf 1½	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
Byers AM Co ½ae	65	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¾
Byers AM pf 7	† 2	96	95	96	
Calif Pack 1½	2	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .80	46	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	
Can Dry G Ale 1	4	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
Can South Ry 3	† 1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	73	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf 3	† 70	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¼
Caro C & O 5	†320	118½	118	118	
Carpenter Stl 2¼ae	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	
Carrier Corp	5	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ¼
Car & Gen .20a	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
Case JI pf 7	†120	150	150	150	
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	49	48½	49	— ¼
Celanese Corp ½a	4	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 70	127¼	127	127	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	105	104⅞	105	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 40	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	14	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	20	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
Cent Violeta 5 3e	2	27½	27¼	27½	
Cerro de Pas 3	7	32½	32⅝	32⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Certain-teed pf	† 20	128	128	128	—1
Champ Pap & F 1	6	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf6	† 30	113½	113½	113½	— ½
Checker Cab	2	41	41	41	—2½
Ches & Ohio 3a	32	5⅜	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	29	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	25	16½	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	131	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	32	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	+ ½
Chi Mail Or ¾e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
Chi & N W 5e	18	26	25⅜	25¾	+ ¼
Chi & NWpf .20e	43	56⅜	54¾	56⅛	+ ⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 980,948
1944 volume to date 250,824,788
1943 volume to date 270,872,285

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Childs Co	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chrysler Corp 3	32	91½	91	91¾	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	2	12	20¾	20¾	— ¼
City Invest	†32	31¼	31	31	
City Stores ½	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
Clev Graph Br 2	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Clev G B pf 5	† 50	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	4	37	37	37	— ⅜
Colgate-Plm ½a	15	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅝
Collins & Aik 1	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	42	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
Col & South	†560	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Col&South 1pf	†760	27¼	26¾	27	+ ¼
Col & South2pf	†150	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Col B'cast A1.80e	1	35	35	35	— ½
Colum G&El .20e	50	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	96	96	96	
Colum P pf 2¾	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
Comm Credit 2	6	38½	38½	38½	
Coml Invest Tr 2	15	43¼	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
Coml Solv ¾e	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Comwlth Ed 1.40	14	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ¼
Comwlth&South	133	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Comw & So pf 3¾ak	4	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
Conde Nast 1e	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn1a	16	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Copper .10e	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	27	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Con Film pf 1k	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	14	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	
Cons RR Cuba pf	31	22½	21¾	22½	+1⅛
Cons Vultee 2	76	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Consol'n Coal	75	24	23	23	
Consol Coal pf2½	2	53½	53	53	— ½
ConsumP pf4½	† 60	111	110¾	111	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	111	111	111	
Cont Can 1	3	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
Cont Dia Fib ½e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
Cont Motors .60	28	9	8¾	9	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	16	31½	31⅜	31½	
CopperweldStl .80	3	12⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	90	55¾	55	55	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .80	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
Coty Interna	† 2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Crane Co 1a	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 20	108¾	108½	108½	— ⅜
Cream of Wh 1¼	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp 1	4	29½	29¼	29½	
Crown Zeller 1	4	22	22	22	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	† 10	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3e	16	35¾	35	35⅝	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†620	28¾	27¾	28¾	+1¼
Cuban-A Sug 1e	39	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	26	26	26	
Curtis Publishing	32	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	4	60¼	60	60	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright ¾ae	25	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1½e	14	27½	26½	27½	+1
Davega Stores .30e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Deere & Co 2e	13	41½	41⅜	41⅜	— ½
Deere & Co pf1.40	17	36	36	36	+ ⅞
Deisel-W-G 1⅞e	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	16	35½	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
Del Lack & West	104	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
Detroit Edi 1.20	33	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a	† 70	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	2	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor 1a	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 10	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Dome Mines 1.20h	9	22⅜	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	7	69¾	68	69⅞	+1½
Dow Chem 3	2	120½	120	120	— ½
Dresser Indust 2e	5	56¾	56	56	— ½
Dunhill Int	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Duplan Corp .70a	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
duPont deN 5¼ae	2	158	157¼	157¾	—1¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5	†110	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich Ld .60	3	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	5	40	39½	39½	— ¾
East Kodak pf6	† 50	185	185	185	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
Edis Bros St .80a	2	24	24	24	
El Auto-Lite 2	5	44	43½	43½	— ½
Elec Boat 1¾e	18	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	30	4	3⅞	3⅞	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	102½	101¾	102½	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	109⅞	109½	109⅞	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
EmersonElMfg.80e	97	20⅞	18½	20¾	+2⅛
Eng Pub Service	28	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 80	102½	101½	102½	
EPS$5½pf5½	† 90	102⅞	102½	102½	— ⅜
Eng PS $6 pf6	†180	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	28	15⅛	13⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1	21	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf 1	87	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	6	70	69½	69⅞	+ ⅜
Evans Products ½	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	45⅜	45	45⅜	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .45e	43	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	44½	44	44¼	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	14	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	20	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Tr 1¾e	6	16½	16⅜	16½	
FedMng&Sm 3½e	2	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .40a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Federat D Strs1½	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
Ferro Enam 1	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52¼	52	52	— ¼
FirestoneT&R 2e	3	56⅜	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs2½	1	43	43	43	+ ½
Flintkote .90e	10	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	† 20	111⅜	111	111	+2
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Follansbee Sti	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
FollansbeeSti pf	† 20	47½	47	47½	+1
Food Fair Strs 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1¾ae	2	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼
Foster Wheel 1a	20	28¾	27½	28⅛	+ ½
FostWhPpf 1½	† 10	25	25	25	— ¼
FranciscoSugar½ae	35	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¾
Freeport Sulph 2	10	32¾	32⅛	32½	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.60	1	44½	44½	44½	
FruehaufTpf4½	† 30	114	114	114	
Gabriel ¼ae	2	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30e	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 3	†130	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
Gar Wood Ind .40	20	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	26	16¼	16	16	
Gen Am Tr 2½ae	4	51½	50½	51	+ ½
Gen Baking .60	17	8⅝	8½	8½	
Gen Bronze .80e	10	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅝
Gen Cable	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Cable A	3	20⅜	20	20	
Gen Cable pf7k	† 20	118	118	118	
Gen Cigar 1a	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	43	39½	38⅞	39½	
Gen Foods 1.60	14	41¼	40⅞	41	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	110	110	110	+ ½
Gen G & El A	12	3½	3⅜	3½	
Gen G&E cv pf	† 20	136	136	136	—1
Gen Mills 4	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 20	131	131	131	
Gen Motors 3	39	64⅛	63¼	64	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ⅞
Gen Out Adv ⅜e	5	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
Gen Print Ink .40	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Gen Pub Service	22	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¾ae	14	31½	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Real&Ut(new)	5	4	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	12	22	21¼	22	+1
Gen S Cst pf 6k	† 40	108	107½	107½	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst 1a	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
GilletteSafR .80a	30	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .90e	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ¼
Glidden Co .90e	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Goodrich BF 2	6	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Goodyear T&R 2	10	50½	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½e	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Granby Con M 30e	4	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Gran City S .525e	12	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Gt No I O ct 2½e	1	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
Gt North Ry pf 2e	140	48¼	46⅝	48¼	+1⅝
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 10	156½	156½	156½	+ ¼
Greer H L 2a	5	55	55	55	+1
Greyhound C 1.40a	4	23½	23⅜	23½	

Due to weather conditions, numerous quotations do not represent final sale.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Grum AircEn 1½ae	52	29¼	27⅞	28¾	+1⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	185½	185½	185½	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	29	15¼	14¾	15	+ ½
Gulf Mob&O pf 5e	5	59½	59	59	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	10	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	
H					
Hack W pfA1¾	† 210	28	28	28	— ⅛
Hall W F Print 1a	2	22	22	22	+ ½
Hamil Watch ¾ae	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Hat Cor Am A ½e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Hayes Mfg	17	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5	†130	109	108¾	109	
Hecht Co 1.20	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Helme GW pf 7	† 10	167¼	167¼	167¼	—2½
Hercules Motor 1	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
Hires C E 1.20a	1	23⅝	23	23	— ½
Holland Fur

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35½	37½
American Manufacturing	54¾	57¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	—
American Optical	31¾	33¾
American Wringer Co	11⅞	12⅞
†Amoskeag Company	15	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	84	..
Appleton Company	35	38
Applied Arms Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	57	60¼
Art Model Construction	26⅜	29
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¼	33¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8	8¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	22⅜	24
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	80¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	..
Boston Wharf Company	25½	26⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36½	39
Brown Co	2.10	2.40
Brown Co pf	39	41½
Brown Durrell	5⅞	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	13⅛	14½
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18⅜	20
Colonial Stores	23½	25¼
Crowell-Collied Pub Co	48½	51¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30	32½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	79½	82½
Durez Plastic Chemical	28½	30½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	10⅞	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅜	10½
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14½
Family Fianance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	49¼	52¼
Fruit of the Loom	34¾	37½
General Machinery	28¾	30⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11	12⅛
Goodall Sanford	24⅝	26⅞
Graton & Knight Co	12⅜	14⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	36½	38½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	71	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	20½	..
Grennell Corp	18	19½
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	6½	7⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41⅜	44¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅞	23⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25⅜	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33¼
International Detrola	15	16⅜
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23⅜
Landers Frary&Clark	40¾	43¼
Lincoln Stors Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8⅝	9⅜
Ludlow Mfg&Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	30½	32½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61½	64¾
Merck & Co	37¾	40½
Merrimack Manufacturing	59	62¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	80¾	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	11	12
Moxie Co Class B	5¼	6½
Nashawena Mills	22	25e41a
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	78	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	87¾	..
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	86¾	90¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	..	..
National Shirt Shops	17⅜	18⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	75¼
New England Lime	5⅞	7
Nicholson File Company	28½	30
Nonquitt Mills	32¼	35¼
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12
Oneida Limited	21⅜	23⅝
Parker Appliance	14⅞	17⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	122	127
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	46½	49¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc —	38	40¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	38	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	41¼	43¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	67¾	70¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	6¾	7⅜
United Elastic Corp	18⅝	20⅝
U S Envelope Company	85	89½
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	133	138
Waltham Watch Co	25¼	28¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	104	107¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	35	37¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅝	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	40¾	43⅞
Warren Bros Class C	19⅞	21⅜
West oPint Manufacturing	47⅜	50¾
*Wickwire Spencer Steel	14⅜	15½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	40	41¾
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (3a)	22½	24½
American Casualty (.60)	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Ins Newark (1½a)	15⅛	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	54¼	57¼
American Reserve	18⅞	20⅝
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers)& Shippers (4)	77½	82½
Boston (16a)	605	630
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅞
City of New York (12e)	18⅛	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1a)	60¼	62¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	44¾	47¼
Federal (1.40)	49¼	52¾
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	66	70
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86¼	90¼
Firemen sNewark (.40)	11¾	13
Franklin Fire (1)	22¼	24¼
General Reinsurance (2)	52	55
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (1e)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	45
Globe & Republic (1½)	7⅝	8¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	29¼	31
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	100½	103
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	38½	41½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27	28¾
Homestead (½)	14	16
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	88¾	91¼
Jer. Insurance (N Y (1.80)	35¾	38¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	73¾	77¼
Merchants&Mfrs of NY (.40)	5	6⅛
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7½
National Union (3a)	168	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	27⅜	29⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	11½	13
North River (1)	21¼	23
Northeast Insurance	58⅜	63⅜
Northern (3a)	80	84½
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	49¾	51¾
Peerless Casualty Co (.70)	13⅛	14⅞
Phoenix (2a)	84¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	13¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075e)	4¾	6⅝
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60a)	70¾	73¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	32⅜	34⅝
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident (2.23⅓a)	34¾	37¼
Travelers (16)	527	542
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	39½	41⅞
United States Fire (2)	48¾	51½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	73	78
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅛	35⅝

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.01	4.39
Amerex Holding	26.875	28.75
American Business Shares	3.72	..
Axe Houghton Fund	15.39	16.76
Bastate Corp	22.75	23.75
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.67	106.93
Boston Fund	18.82	20.24
Broad Street Investing	30.75	33.24
Bullock Fund	16.60	18.20
Canadian Investment Fund	3.35	3.65
Century Shares Trust	03.25	32.52
Chemical Fund	10.04	10.86
Christiana Securities Co	2590.00	2690.00
Commodity Corp	9.46	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	47.00	50.00
Dividend Shares	1.34	1.47
*Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	22.80	24.50
*Eaton²₂Howard Stock Fd	14.19	15.24
Equity Corp $3 pf	43.00	45.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.11	22.73
Fund Investors Inc	24.46	26.81
General Capital	36.35	39.09
General Invest. Trust	5.62	6.05
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.15	6.77
Low Priced Shares	6.36	7.00
Railroad Shares	3.97	4.36
Railroad Equip Shares	4.72	5.20
Steel Shares	4.44	4.87
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.32	25.08
Institutional Sec: Bank G-	1.00	1.10
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.00	1.10
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ... 20.09	S-1 ...	22.52
B-2 ... 10.68	S-2 ...	14.76
B-3 ... 22.03	S-3 ...	12.54
B-4 ... 11.69	S-4 ...	8.79
K-1 20.95	K-2	24.73
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.60	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.30	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.31	10.52
Maryland Fund	5.80	6.40
Mass Invest Tr	23.18	24.92
Mass Inv Sd Fd	11.64	12.32
Mutual Invest	11.91	15.01
Nation Wide Votin	1.37	1.51
New England Fund	13.79	14.86
New York Stocks		
Automobile	7.20	7.92
Railroad	6.71	7.39
Railroad Equit	8.30	9.13
Steel	6.31	6.95
Plymouth Fund Inc	.55	.60
Putnam Fund	14.69	15.80
Quarterly Income Shares	8.375	9.025
Railway & Light Sec	15.625	16.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	..
RepubInvest Fund	3 57	3 92
Scudder Stevens & Clark	95.18	97.10
State Street Invest	46.75	49.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.80	.89
Union pf Stock Fund	20.42	22.32
Union com Stock Fund B	6.90	7.55
Wellington Fund	17.44	19.03
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.50	3.875
First Boston Corp	38.25	40.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅞	9¾

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

REPUBLIC RUBBER
INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS
Youngstown, Ohio

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N. Y., Inc.
TIRES, TUBES & SUNDRIES
Conshohocken, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c per share and an extra dividend of 50c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation payable February 1, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1945. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
Treasurer
Dec. 14, 1944

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Do *You* Know the Facts About the Railroads—

their war and post-war prospects?

WITH approximately $18 billion in railroad securities currently held by the public, the carriers' contribution to the war and their post-war outlook takes on added significance for today's investors. We have just issued a new survey entitled "RAILROADS" which details their resurgence including the substantial improvement in finances during recent years.

The study contains analyses of 22 solvent and 8 reorganization carriers, presenting a comprehensive and unbiased report on each one, including:

1. *Earnings*
2. *Capitalization and Fixed Charges*
3. *Financial Position*
4. *Post-War Outlook, etc.*

Both favorable and unfavorable aspects are presented objectively, making this study invaluable in assessing investment possibilities of the nation's basic form of transportation, as necessary to peace as it is to war. Your copy will be mailed on request without cost or obligation.

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Mass. Bankers Plan Postwar Aid for Small Business Firms

Formation of a loan committee to provide ample bank credit for small and medium-sized business concerns of Massachusetts was announced yesterday by Allan Forbes, president of the Boston Clearing House Association.

The committee will make available the combined facilities of credit and counsel of the member banks of the association, Mr. Forbes stated.

At the same time, Henry J. Nichols, president, Massachusetts Bankers' Association, stated that similar plans have been adopted or are under consideration by the other 13 Clearing House Associations of Massachusetts.

These steps are in line with the program recently adopted by the Postwar Small Business Credit Commission of the American Bankers' Association, and adds Boston and Massachusetts to the list of those major cities and states which are actively seeking to help those who may need loans.

"The Boston Clearing House Association has designated a committee of five credit officers," stated Mr. Forbes, "who will give the benefit of their experience in helping to solve unusual problems or in arranging for the extension of credit on terms not usually granted. The committee will review applications for credit which have been received from any bank in Massachusetts."

In explaining the operation of the plan, Mr. Forbes said, "The applicant for a loan will first approach his local bank, where, in the majority of cases, credit will be readily available. The local bank will be asked to call upon its principal Massachusetts correspondent to review the case, in the event local credit is not available. If neither bank sees fit to grant the credit requested, then the case will be referred to the Boston Loan Committee for further consideration.

Majority Vote

"Action on this application will be taken by a majority vote rather than requiring unanimous approval, and all banks of the Clearing House will be offered a participation in such loans as receive favorable action. Under today's conditions banks are just as anxious to lend money as business is to borrow it, but in no case should the banks be expected to make loans for capital purposes or take the risk of partnership.

"Where limited resources or unfamiliarity with the type of credit desired is holding up the flow of bank credit to business, this newly formed Loan Committee will greatly expedite the solution of financial problems. Both the Clearing House Association and the Credit Committee emphasize that no direct solicitation of loans will be made and that no member bank will attempt to obtain loans on behalf of the committee.

"In the great majority of cases, the banks of Massachusetts, either acting alone or with one or more of their correspondent banks, should be able to care for any needs which may arise, and this move is intended not as a competitive operation but to give assurance that no possibilities of helping business have been overlooked where credit is involved."

Committee Members

The members of the Loan Committee of the Boston Bank Credit Group are:

Lloyd D. Brace, Chairman of the Committee and Vice-President, The First National Bank of Boston; Joseph A. Erickson, Executive Vice-President, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Merton E. Ober, Vice-President, Second National Bank; S. St. John Morgan, Vice-President, State Street Trust Company, and Joseph L. Robins, Assistant Vice-President of the National Rockland Bank. Acting Secretary for the Committee is Francis G. Shepard, Assistant Treasurer, State Street Trust Company.

The member banks of the Boston Clearing House Association are: Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, The First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, National Rockland Bank, National Shawmut Bank, New England Trust Company, Pilgrim Trust Company, Second National Bank, State Street Trust Company, United States Trust Company, and Webster and Atlas National Bank.

Conn. Credit Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The statewide banking pool now being developed in this state is warmly applauded as an aid to borrowers and to industry by Alfred C. Fuller, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, writing in its organ, Connecticut Industry.

"Thoroughly awakened to the responsibilities of commercial banks in the creation of prosperity by sound private enterprise methods, the progressive leaders of the Connecticut Bankers Association are now busily engaged in formulating plans for an aggressive loaning policy that will meet all sound credit requirements of Connecticut industry, business and the individual citizen of the state," Mr. Fuller said.

"After several months of investigation and study of the localized credit requirements now existing or anticipated in all communities of the state, the Association's officers are now forming a state-wide credit pool which is expected to be large enough to permit loans of any size. By this forward step any bank participating in the pool, no matter how small, will be able to meet the requirements of any borrower who demonstrates ability to repay the loan.

"The creation of this pool will mean much in terms of convenience to many large manufacturers of the state who, in the past, have been forced to make banking connections with the larger city banks."

Smokeless Powder Now Being Made From Sulphate Pulp of Kraft Paper

EAST ALTON, Ill. (AP) — A new process for making smokeless powder, using the sulphate pulp that makes kraft paper, was announced by the Western Cartridge Company.

Smokeless powder has been made from cotton linters and to a limited extent from the sulphite pulps used to make fine paper. Kraft is wrapping paper.

Kraft papers are largely made from the pines of the South. These Southern pines offer a very large resource for smokeless powder by the new process.

Dr. Fred Olsen, research director of the Western Cartridge Company, said that the new process is less expensive than any now in use. The sulphate pulps have already been used to make smokeless powder in government plants at Radford, Va., and Charleston, Ind.

Wartime Curbs On Civilian Flying Now Being Removed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Civilian aviation has returned to virtual pre-war flying conditions.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has announced amendments to emergency flight rules, substantially reducing war-time restrictions.

The amended rules provide in part:

Requirements have been waived for the maintenance of guards or for leaving aircraft in an inoperative condition when unguarded.

The requirement that aircraft land only at formally designated landing places is being abandoned. Henceforth formal designation will be required only for those fields at which aircraft are to be based regularly. Occasional landings and take-offs may be made elsewhere at the pilot's discretion.

Owners of aircraft needing to base them at points not now regularly designated as landing areas may henceforth apply to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for the designation of areas which they wish to use.

No change is made in the requirement that in Eastern and Western vital defense areas each individual flight of civil aircraft must be approved by the defense command.

8 Mass. Executives Named To Northeastern U. Corp.

Harvey P. Hood, president of H. P. Hood & Sons; George Hanson, president of Chandler & Co.; and Justin W. Dart, president of United Drug, Inc., are included in eight prominent Massachusetts corporation executives who have been chosen members of the Northeastern University Corporation.

In the list announced by President Carl S. Ell are also William H. Collins, general manager of the Quincy Yard, Bethlehem Steel Company; Robert G. Emerson, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston; Charles F. Rittenhouse, senior partner of Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. certified public accountants; Bernard W. Doyle of Leominster, retired manufacturer and former vice-president of the DuPont Viscoloid Company, also twice mayor of Leominster; and William C. Hotchkin, president of Hotchkin Company, Boston investment firm.

The following officers were re-elected: Chairman, Robert G. Dodge, prominent Boston lawyer; vice-chairman, Frank L. Richardson, executive vice-president of the Newton Trust Company; secretary, Mr. Everett A. Churchill, vice-president of the University, and Treasurer Henry N. Andrews, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston.

R. H. White Co. Store Sold to City Stores

NEW YORK (AP) — City Stores Co. has announced the purchase for about $3,500,000 of R. H. White Co. department store of Boston, a wholly-owned subsidiary of William Filene's Sons Co.

The transaction included the purchase of all assets except cash and Government securities. City Stores said the step was the first in connection with its plans for postwar expansion.

City Stores said that present management, personnel and policies will be continued, adding that the acquisition brings to six the number of department stores owned and operated by City Stores throughout the East and South.

L. & N. Proposes New Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $53,835,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds. They would be used to retire three outstanding issues callable at 105 next April 1. The new bonds, Series F, would bear interest at 3⅜ per cent.

An annual saving of $631,469 in interest charges will be effected, the L. & N. said, totaling $36,625,200 if projected to the maturity of the bonds to be redeemed. It said a sinking fund for the Series F bonds would reduce the principal amount outstanding at maturity to about $38,500,000.

Over 2,000 Co-operative Workers in Armed Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A small army of former co-operative employees, 2,213 to be exact, are now in the armed services and 10 times as many are working full-time in consumer and purchasing co-operatives, Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of The Co-operative League of the U. S. A. announced.

A new survey of the employees of co-operatives affiliated with National Co-operatives, Inc., and the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. revealed that there are now 21,722 full-time employees of these consumer and purchasing co-operatives.

Results of the survey just made public show that of these employees 5,852 are employed by regional co-operative associations. Employees in local co-operatives (based on the estimates of the personnel directors of the regionals) total 13,189.

Crops About Equal Record Set in 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Crop production in the United States in 1944, in spite of severe difficulties, about equals the all-time record set in 1942, the Agriculture Department said today in its annual summary.

The aggregate production of all crops, now estimated at about 124 per cent of the 1923-32 or pre-drought average, was six per cent above 1943 production and 11 per cent above production in any season prior to 1942.

All previous records of corn and wheat production were shattered this year.

Although the corn crop was one per cent below the November 1 forecast, production as now estimated—3,228,361,000 bushels—is about 97,000,000 bushels above the previous record of 1942.

This year's corn crop for all purposes—grain, silage, forage, hogging, etc.—is six per cent above the large 1943 crop and 36 per cent larger than the 10 year average of 1933-42.

All wheat production at 1,078,647,000 bushels is 70,000,000 bushels larger than the previous record set in 1915.

Wheat farmers responded to removal of acreage restrictions and the urge for increased production by growing the largest acreage of all wheat since 1938.

The large production of all crops resulted from harvesting near-record yields from a near-record acreage—with yields per acre averaging higher than in any year except 1942.

In most of the country growing conditions were much less favorable than in 1942 and there were fewer skilled men on the farms.

From a dry fall in 1943 excessive rains this year from February to May seriously delayed planting in the Eastern states and westward into Nebraska and Texas and "only power equipment and long hours of labor saved the situation."

"Farmers planted only when they could and they kept on planting past the normal season until there seemed half a chance of success," a report said. "But nearly the full intended acreage was finally planted."

Practically all groups of crops shared in the large production with the totals for grains, fruits, nuts and commercial vegetables each higher than in the past year.

The total production of dry beans and peas, oil seeds, tobacco and hay and forage has been exceeded but a few times. The cotton crop was about average.

Sugar Allotments For Bakery Products Remain Unchanged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sugar allotments to producers of bread, bakery and cereal products will remain unchanged in the next quarter but those to most other industrial users will be reduced.

This was announced by the OPA in a formal order revising schedules for industrial sugar users.

Allotments to producers of bread, bakery and cereal products will continue at 80 per cent of their 1941 use; to makers of pharmaceuticals they will continue unchanged at 125 per cent of 1941 use.

For all other classes of industrial users, with one exception, allotments will be reduced from 80 to 70 per cent of their 1941 use.

The exception is for producers of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butter. They will receive 70 per cent of their 1944 use and no longer will be granted "provisional allowances."

OPA said U. S. sugar stocks next month are expected to be about 450,000 tons elobw Jan. 1, 1944, levels.

Commercial Tire Shortage Critical

WASHINGTON (AP)—Only about half of estimated tire requirements for commercial vehicles during the first three months of next year can be met.

The Office of Defense Transportation said the urgent military demand for tires proably will cut "by close to 1,000,000" casings its request for 2,241,889 tires for these home front vehicles.

The expected reduction is about the same as the one in effect this quarter, ODT said.

Meanwhile, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission announced that there is "an immediate critical need" for 2,300 workers in the top-urgent military tire production program. An additional 8,500 will be needed during the next few months as production facilities are expanded, he said.

Red Owl Stores, Inc. Financing Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Red Owl Stores, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., has sold a $1,000,000 15-year 4 per cent note to the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, it was announced.

The company also has sold $500,000 in 3 per cent serial notes due 1945 to 1949, half of the issue to Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and half to the First National Bank of Minneapolis.

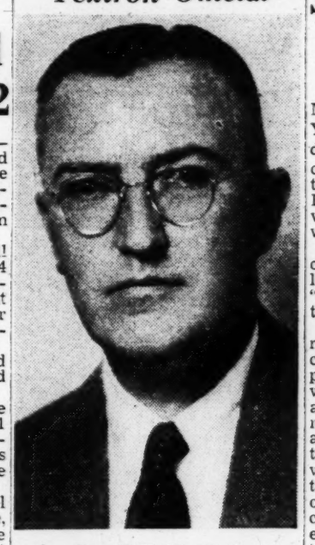
Food Ration Base Changed For New Industrial Users

NEW YORK (AP)—Next year's allotment of rationed food to packers who are new "industrial users" will be based on use this year, rather than 1942.

The Office of Price Administration, announcing this, said the base period was being changed because these packers were encouraged to produce up to capacity this year and as a result invested in additional equipment. Under these conditions a 1942 base would not be fair, OPA said.

Industrial users are those who use a rationed food, such as fruit, to produce a point-free product, such as baby food. The number of these packers was increased considerably when many processed foods were removed from rationing last September.

Textron Official



Donald K. Woodard

Elected vice-president of Textron, Inc. Mr. Woodard will be in charge of yarn and fabric manufacturing at the Lowell, Mass., and Suncook, N. H., plants, assuming his new duties on Jan. 1.

House Group Urges Better Management In U. S. Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Civil Service Committee has recommended consideration of legislation to effect "better management practices" in government agencies.

"We believe that if this is done, millions of dollars can be saved each year through the adoption of better working procedure, the use of modern office equipment, and the application of modern methods found to be helpful in private business," the committee reported to the House.

Its investigation of employee problems, the committee said, disclosed that "there is no operating head, or manager, in the executive branch of the government."

"Only the President has the power needed to bring about better management, and he has no time for such questions," it added.

Some official or agency, the committee said, should be given authority "by which the departments and agencies in the executive branch can be co-ordinated and controlled as to their housekeeping and management problems."

The committee said its staff found that administration of civilian employment policies has "interfered with the conduct of the war and is neither efficient nor economical," and in general the number of employees in federal agencies "is excessive and in some instances unwarranted."

Goldman, Sachs Marks 75th Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Goldman, Sachs & Co. are this week observing the completion of 75 years of industrial and investment banking, the occasion being marked last evening by a dinner at the Hotel Pierre, attended by partners and employees of the firm.

The business was founded by Marcus Goldman with the opening, in 1869, of a small office in an old four-story building on the same site as the present banking house at 30 Pine Street. Here Mr. Goldman commenced the purchase of bills receivable and commercial paper from merchants in the diamond and leather trades and the resale of these notes to the leading commercial banks of the time. With the passage of years this business was extended to national scope, and the firm is recognized today as the leader in the commercial paper business.

Following the entry of Henry Goldman, a son, and Samuel Sachs, a son-in-law, into the firm in the early 1880's, the business was broadened to include dealings in securities. In 1894 the firm became a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

More recently, with the revival of the securities business following the depression, the firm has extended its activities to participation in the underwriting of security issues in the railroad and public utility fields.

Thompson Products Stock Issue Dec. 19

NEW YORK (AP)—Smith, Barney & Co. and McDonald & Co. head an underwriting group which is offering 60,000 new shares of common stock of Thompson Products, Inc., at $47.50 a share, it was announced.

Net proceeds of the offering, which will be made tomorrow, will be added to funds available for general corporate expenses.

In addition to making substantial expenditures for buying machinery, the company said negotiations are in progress for buying land and buildings comprising the plant in Euclid, Ohio, now leased to Thompson Aircraft Products Co., by Defense Plant Corp.

Mass. Factory Orders Show Decline in October

Orders received by Massachusetts factories in October declined 2.3 per cent over September and stood about 7.5 per cent lower than a year ago, it is reported by Frank V. Bistrup of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in his monthly index of orders.

Fifty-five per cent of the reports for the month showed amounts greater than in September. Most of the changes, however, were of moderate amounts, the exceptions being few instances where losses outweighed the gains reported.

The continued demands for war matériel are reflected in increases which were quite generally found in the reports from manufacturers of machinery, instruments and gauges. Increases were also quite general in orders for shoes and leather and paper.

The trend in demand for textiles was generally downward in both cotton and wool.

Says Roads Looking to Private Investor for Postwar Funds

DETROIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gustav Metzman, president of the New York Central system, said yesterday the nation's railroads "should come out of this war in much better condition than after World War I" and they are looking to the private investor to finance their postwar improvement program.

This program, he told members of the Detroit Economic Club in a luncheon address, will materialize "if government policies permit it to materialize."

"The big question is," Mr. Metzman said, "will government pour capital funds into competing transportation enterprises — such as waterways, highways, airports and airways—finance these improvements out of the public treasury, and not charge the users enough to pay the government back? How will surplus ships, pipe lines, trucks and airplanes be disposed of? Will all this be done on terms consistent with a free enterprise economy, or will it be on terms that discourage private investors from putting up their money for anything that competes with these government facilities?"

Mr. Metzman said that whereas the Federal Government accumulated a deficit of about $2,000,000 a day in operating the railroads during the first World War, the railroads during the present war are paying the Government "through the medium of taxes, about $4,000,000 a day."

The postwar program of the railroads, he said, contemplates more in the way of modernization than in repairs, and will mean work for capital and for men.

"We will want a lot of capital funds to bring our railway service up to postwar standards," he said. "If we can get the capital we need in this railroad industry, that capital will mean jobs—jobs to make locomotives, cars and other facilities; jobs to run them; jobs for the sales, business and maintenance people who sell the service and who do all the incidental jobs."

Mr. Metzman said the New York Central system, one of the largest real estate taxpayers in New York City, "is paying taxes to provide tax-free airports for its competitors. Is the city prepared to take over Grand Central Terminal, make it tax free—give up its nearly three millions of annual tax revenue—and let the railroads use it on the same terms as the air lines use the airports? I do not advocate this—I simply point out what equal treatment would call for, if equality were achieved in this way."

Pullman Co. Shows Gain

CHICAGO (AP) — The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated, reported $697,968 operating income for October, 1944, compared with $676,759 for October, 1943. Operating income for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was $5,831,000 compared with $5,204,594 for the corresponding period of last year.

Senate Committee Sees Surplus Goods Sold Too Slowly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators suggested that perhaps the treasury is not selling surplus property as fast as it could.

The report, based on a three-month study, was released for a subcommittee hearing on disposal practices and policies. The hearing is being held by the surplus war property subcommittee of the Senate's Small Business Committee. A subcommittee staff made the study.

In August, the report said, the Treasury's Office of Surplus Property and approximately $44,000,000 worth of surplus goods but sold only $6,500,000 worth. In September, the inventory totaled $53,000,000 and sales $9,700,000 and in October, stocks amounted to $59,000,000 while sales were about $13,000,000.

On the assumption that the goods are readily marketable and in demand, the report said, "it appears that sales have moved slowly."

What's Ahead for **STOCKS in 1945?**

Can you expect a Postwar Boom? Will rising wages cut earnings? Which stocks offer best profits?

UNITED'S 17th Annual Forecast of business and finance—just published—offers a valuable guide to investment in the New Year. It discusses the outlook for stocks, bonds, reconversion, inflation, growth industries, automobiles, retail trade, building, commodity prices, and other subjects of timely interest to every business man and investor.

20 Stocks to Buy NOW!

This timely report includes estimate of high and low levels for the Stock Market in 1945, and staff selection of the "20 Most Promising Stocks for the Coming Year."

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston 16, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

Boston Office—43 Kilby Street

Mr. Edward J. O'Neil and Mr. James P. Parker are retiring as joint managers of the Boston Office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company after many years of outstanding service.

Mr. William C. Burke, assistant manager, will become manager on January 1.

Baltimore, Maryland
Dec. 18, 1944

E. ASBURY DAVIS
President

Here's a front page

Sports News

Many Goalies Have Appeared In Net for Bruins and Wings

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Originally this little piece was going to be a discussion of Jolly Jawn Adams and his goalies over the 17 years he has been boss of Detroit Red Wings. Altogether Jack has put at least 14 goalies between the pipes.

Imagine our surprise, however, when a little digging through the records disclosed that Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins has used 15 netminders since 1924-25, Boston's first season in the league.

These totals may not be complete, as records of hockey's early days are not too complete, and a goalie or two may have been used for a game or a period with no record made for posterity.

Third This Season

As Detroit invades Boston for a game with the Bruins at the Garden tonight, Adams will be presenting his third goalie of the season in young Harry Lumley of Indianapolis, who has taken over after the Wings first tried Connie Dion and Normie Smith. Harvey Bennett, who started the season for the Bruins, is still wearing the Boston pads.

Before Adams took over at Detroit, the Wings used Hap Holmes and Charley Reid in the days when Jack Walker was managing the club. Then Jack came along, and his goalies have included Dolly Dolson, Bill Beveridge, Alex Connell, John Ross Roach, Wilfie Cude, Andy Aitkenhead, Normie Smith, Harvey Teno, Tiny Thompson, Johnny Mowers, Joe Turner, Jimmy Franks, Lumley and Dion.

Fowler First

The Bruins began with Hec Fowler and their list of backstoppers includes Doc Stewart, Morris Roberts, Hal Winkler, Tiny Thompson, Frankie Brimsek, Bert Gardiner, Maurice Courteau, Percy Jackson, Nick Damore, George Abbott, Jim Franks, Benny Grant, Joe Ironstone and Bennett.

We didn't count him in the list, but George Redding, a left wing, once filled in for Hec Fowler for a period, after Fowler had been removed from the game by Ross. And, of course, a lot of the Bruins goalies played only a few games. Jackson played one game and one period; and Damore, Franks, Abbott and Grant only played one game each for the Bruins when something happened to their regular goalie. Courteau played six games.

If you want to count in the days when Adams had the Detroit Olympics and Ross had the Bruin Cubs and Boston Tigers, a good many more goalies have passed through their hands. However, as some one once pointed out, you can only use one net-minder at a time, and it will be Lumley against Bennett at the Garden this evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Pat Egan is scheduled to be back in harness after missing last Saturday's game in Montreal. . . . Detroit is the only club to have used more than one goalie this season. . . . Bruins are the highest-scoring team in the National League—also the most scored on. . . . Lumley has played the last four games for the Wings and has two wins, one tie, and one loss to show for his efforts. He has allowed 10 goals, only three in his last two games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wings have beaten Boston four times this season. They now have defeated Bruins in their last 10 meetings, or ever since Flash Hollett was traded for Egan. . . . Bruins will fly home from Montreal on Sunday Jan. 28, following their Saturday night game in the Forum. . . . It's a two and a half hour trip by plane as agains 10 by train.

Last-Place Reds Have Top Scorer In Paul Courteau

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Although Providence is off the beam in the eastern division of the American Hockey League, a cellar occupant, it hasn't stopped the prolific scoring activities of its ace Paul Courteau. He picked up four goals last week to solidify his hold on the circuit's individual tallying race.

Courteau's 36 point total is six more than his closest opposition, Pete Leswick and Byron MacDonald, Indianapolis, and Tom Burlington, Cleveland, who are tied for second.

Frank Kane with 38 minutes in the penalty box, four more than last week, leads the rule violators, with Pete Bessone, Cleveland right behind him with 35 minutes.

Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Courteau, Providence	22	14	36
Leswick, Indianapolis	15	15	30
MacDonald, Indianapolis	8	22	30
Burlington, Cleveland	7	23	30
Bukevitch, Indianapolis	16	13	29
Gracie, Pittsburgh	10	18	28
Halderson, Buffalo	13	15	28
Walton, Pittsburgh	12	15	27
Forgie, Hershey	13	14	27
Pozzo, Hershey	12	14	26

Army Eleven Team of Year Poll Reveals

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — Army's explosive unbeaten and untied football team that rolled up 504 points in gaining the mythical national championship today was picked the 1944 team-of-the-year in the annual Associated Press year-end poll.

Breaking a 12-year monopoly by major league baseball teams, the T-minded West Point Cadets polled a total of 209 points to finish far ahead of the 104 garnered by the second place world champion St. Louis Cardinals.

Browns Fifth

The unbeaten and untied football teams of Randolph Field and Ohio State were third and fourth, respectively, with 28 and 23 points. Completing the first five was the St. Louis Browns, whose feat of winning their first American League pennant, earned them 21 points.

Army, whose claim to the highest ranking was disputed until the Cadets easily swept aside powerladen Navy at Baltimore, received 57 first-place votes, 17 seconds and four thirds, thus appearing on 78 of the 86 ballots. The baseball Cardinals got 19 first-place nods, the Browns four, Randolph Field three and the Big Ten championship Buckeyes only one.

Sparked by hula-hipped Glenn Davis, national high scorer with 120 points, and a pile-driving fullback in Felix "Doc" Blanchard, the Cadets snowed under North Carolina, Brown, Pitt, Coast Guard Academy, Duke, Villanova, Notre Dame, Pennsylvania and Navy for their first perfect season since 1916.

Behind Once

The 59 and 62 points they ran up on Notre Dame and Penn on successive Saturdays were the worst beatings the Irish and Quakers have suffered in the modern history of the game. In only one game were the Cadets behind at the half. They trailed Duke by 7-6, but scored three second-half touchdowns to win 27-7.

The outstanding teams of 1944 (first-place votes in parentheses, with points awarded on basis of thrte for eacch first-place vote, two for second and one for third):

Army, football (57)	209
St. Louis Cards, baseball (19)	104
Randolph Field, football (3)	28
Ohio State, football (1)	23
St. Louis Browns, baseball (4)	21
Montreal Canadiens, hockey	6
Utah, basketball	5
Green Bay, football	4

Also Rans: Great Lakes, baseball (1) 3; Bainbridge Naval, football (1) 3; Michigan, fooball (1) 3; Phillips 66, basketball 3; New York Giants, football 3; Navy, football 2; Army, basketball 2; Nelson & McSpaden, golf 1; Taylorville, Ill., High School, basketball 1; March Field, football 1; Fort Wayne, pro basketball 1; Michigan, track 1; Detroit Tigers, baseball 1.

Mexico Team Plays In El Paso Battle

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 19 (AP)—The University of Mexico has agreed to meet Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas, in the New Year's Day Sun Bowl game here, and the signing of a contract for the tilt was scheduled in Mexico City.

Fernando Castenada and Cristobal Garcilizo, of neighboring Juarez, Mexico, informed Dr. R. B. Homan, chairman of the Sun Bowl selection committee, that the Mexican school officials have agreed to the game.

Castenada was in Mexico City with the Sun Bowl contract.

Veeck Honored

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19 (AP)—Major league baseball officials joined with Milwaukee fans last night at a testimonial dinner for Pfc. Bill Veeck of the Marines, president of the Milwaukee club of the American Association.

Officials at the affair in tribute to the popular club president included President William Harridge of the American League, President Clarence Rowland of the Pacific Coast League, and Manager Charlie Grimm of the Chicago Cubs.

Kelley Picked

By the Associated Press

Diminutive distance runner Johnny Kelley is the New England A. A. U.'s choice for this year's outstanding athlete of the year.

Selection of Kelley, winner of the Berwick, Pa., Marathon and second-place man in the Boston A. A. grind, was announced by the regional association president, Thomas Kanaly, last night.

Winner's Share

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Each player of the Green Bay Packers, who won the National Football League championship Sunday, will receive $1,478.68, revised figures showed. Each member of the losing Giants will receive a check for $830.78.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Haverford 55, Johns Hopkins 37.
Mitchel Field 44, Fort Dix 29.
Floyd Bennett Field 62, Pan American Airways 20.
Bainbridge Navy 46, Curtis Bay (Md.) C. G. 34.

Middle West

Penn (Ia.) 75, Parsons 31.
Bowling Green 65, Romulus Army Air Base 50.
Ohio State 64, Utah 36.
Bunker Hill Naval Air Station 43, Loras (Dubuque, Ia.) 40.
Missouri 50, Westminster (Mo.) 35.
De Paul 66, U. of Chicago Radio School 28.
Scott Field (Ill.) 62, Washington (St. Louis) 21.
Drake 63, Carleton (Minn.) 23.
Butler 45, Ball State 41.
Wilmington 50, Earlham 32.
Kansas State 65, Rockhurst 35.
George Pepperdine 53, Walker Army Air Forces 51.
Crile Hospital (Cleveland) 52, Camp Perry 49.
Pittsburg (Kans.) T. 47, Drury 45.
Northern Illinois T. 65, Loyola 24.

Southwest

Lubbock Army Air Field 64, West Texas State 60.

West

Washington State 36, Whidby Navalairs 32.

Reds' Ed Huesser Leading National League Pitcher

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — Ed Huesser, Cincinnati's much traveled 35-year-old right-handed hurler, who has pitched for 15 teams in 10 different leagues since entering organized baseball in 1929, led National League pitchers in earned run rating with 2.38, official 1944 averages showed today.

The veteran six-foot one inch, 180-pound Redleg curve baller of Bountiful, Utah, gave up 51 earned runs in 193 innings, while winning 13 games and losing 11, to nose out teammate Bucky Walters by 2 percentage points. Walters, first in 1939 and '40, finished with 2.40, pitching 285 innings and 27 complete games.

Cooper Third

Following Huesser and Walters came Mort Cooper, 2.46; Ted Wilkes, 2.64; and Max Lanier, 2.65, all of the championship St. Louis Cards.

Wilkes had the best won and lost average, 17 victories against five defeats for a percentage of .810 to become the first freshman to lead the league in W-L percentage. He also had the longest winning streak, 11 straight, starting July 2 against Brooklyn and ending Sept. 2 against Pittsburgh. The streak established a league record for a rookie pitcher.

Four hurlers won more than 20 games, Walters topping the list with 23. Cooper was one behind and Bill Voiselle of the New York Giants and Truett Sewell of Pittsburgh each won 21. Cooper hurled the most shutouts, seven, one more than Walters.

Voiselle, the Giants' sensational rookie, was the iron man of the league, hurling the most innings, 313; facing the most batsmen, 1327; and starting the most games, 41. He completed 25 games, three less than Boston's leading Jim Tobin. Voiselle also led the loop in strikeouts, 161.

Hank Wyse of Chicago allowed the most hits, 277, and Philadelphia's Ken Raffensberger lost the most games, 20.

Adams Busy

Harold Gregg of Brooklyn earned the dubious distinction of hitting the most batters, 9; allowing the most bases on balls, 137; making the most wild pitches, 10; allowing the most runs, 142; and the most earned runs, 120. Gregg also suffered the longest losing streak, 9.

Ace Adams, relief artist of the Giants, who last year set a new major league record by appearing in 70 games, led the senior circuit for the third straight time by pitching in 65 games and finishing 44. Adams has been in 234 games in four years.

Three no-hitters were hurled, two being credited to Tobin. Big Jim pitched a nine-inning no-hitter against Brooklyn April 27, and a five-inning affair against the Phils June 22. The other no-hitter was spun by Clyde Shoun of the Reds, who blanked the Braves May 15. Oddly, Tobin was his opponent and was the only man to reach base via a base on balls.

There were five one-hitters, 15 two-hitters, and 33 three-hit games, with Walters hurling a one, a two and a pair of three-hitters. The reformed infielder also blanked the Cardinals four times, the first time any hurler has blanked a pennant-winning outfit that many times.

Blake Slips By Bill Cowley In Weekly Figures

MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (AP)—Montreal's veteran Toe Blake climbed into the leadership among National Hockey League point-getters during the last week. Official figure today showed him out ahead of Boston's Bill Cowley by a single point, 33 to 32.

Two goals and two assists as Canadiens defeated Boston 8-5 at Montreal Saturday night shot Blake up into a tie with the former leader, and another point Sunday night at New York put him out in front.

Blake's points were made up of 15 goals and 18 assists, while Cowley was right behind with 11 goals and 21 assists. Blake's linemates, Elmer Lach and Maurice Richard, held down third and fourth places respectively, with 26 points and 25 points. Clint Smith of Chicago slipped to fourth spot with 22, one more than teammate Bill Mosienko, Gus Bodnar of Toronto, and Herbie Cain of Boston.

Boston's Pat Egan continued to lead the penalty parade with 38 minutes in minors and majors.

The 10 leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Blake, Canadiens	15	18	33
Cowley, Boston	11	21	32
Lach, Canadiens	5	21	26
Richard, Canadiens	19	6	25
C. Smith, Chicago	6	16	22
Howe, Detroit	6	16	22
Cain, Boston	13	8	21
Mosienko, Chicago	12	9	21
Bodnar, Toronto	4	17	21
Jennings, Boston	11	9	20

Sports Around the Hub

Bingham Explains Rules Stand

Sportswriters today were still chewing over the remarks of Col. William J. Bingham, Harvard's Director of Athletics, who is on loan to the Army for the duration, made yesterday at the weekly sports luncheon at the Parker House. It has been a long time since so much meat was gained wihtout any points.

Said Bingham, who before the luncheon was a lieutenant colonel and afterwards a full one (militarily, not dietically, speaking), defended his stand on the grid rules, which he said was merely carrying out the wishes of the Football Rules Committee, who voted first 8-2 and then 9-1 to leave the game alone.

He also said he wished the Big Three Presidents' Agreement among Harvard, Yale, and Princeton could be thrown into the Charles River; that mutual distrust between colleges could be overcome; that Germany and Japan not be allowed back into the Olympic Games until they learned more of our way of sportsmanship; and that colleges get over their fear of what professional football is doing.

"I do not like the rule allowing the defensive team to run with a fumble," he declared. "It's a pretty cheap way to get a touchdown. Colleges shouldn't be afraid of the pros. It's an entirely different game. We have younger players, and they deserve protection. The pros are all older and can take care of themselves. College football should stand on its own feet."

♪ ♪ ♪

Many other sports luminaries attended the affair, including Joe Cronin and Phil Troy of the Red Sox; Ed Kennedy of Holy Cross; Havey Arthur of Dartmouth; Bill Mokray, Tom Kanaly, and Eddie Powers of the Garden; Earl Brown and Milt Piepul of Dartmouth; and Tony Lavelli, former Somerville High court star who entertained on his accordion.

♪ ♪ ♪

Said Cronin: "We really don't know what's in store for 1945. Tabor, Partee, Hughson, and Doerr are all gone, but I think we may have some good boys coming up. There are Steiner at second base, Christopher in center field, and we have Deutsch and Wilson from Louisville to bolster the pitching staff."

♪ ♪ ♪

Holy Cross was in the market for a new football coach today, although there seemed little doubt in this sector of John "Ox" DaGrosa getting the appointment. The post was left vacant last night by the sudden and unexpected resignation of Anthony J. "Ank" Scanlan. In his formal note to the college president, Scanlan declared that it was "with keen regret" that he found the demand of his own business left him unable to find time to tutor the Crusaders.

♪ ♪ ♪

DaGrosa served as line coach and acting head coach during the past season. If he is to be the new mentor, he is faced with the task of continuing a winning pace for the Scanlan regime, which included 16 victories, seven losses and three ties. Scanlan entered collegiate coaching ranks at Holy Cross three years ago after 14 seasons as coach at St. Joseph's prep in Philadelphia, where his teams won 93 games and lost only 14.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ice-Capades of 1945, which open at the Boston Garden Christmas night, come back to the Hub with many old favorites. Star of the show, of course, is beautiful and talented Donna Atwood, and she again is supported by such popular performers as Orrin Markus and Irma Thomas, known professionally as the "Old Smoothies"; Limmy Lawrence and Anne Robinson, as the skating horse; Condon and Bohland in their adagio number; Trixie, that cute little lady who juggles; Chuck Stein, the little man of the show; Marilyn Quinn, Al Surrette, Eric Waite and many others. Having completed their stay in Ottawa last Saturday, the Ice-Capades crowd already is in the Hub and plans several rehearsals at the Garden later in the week. There will be performances every evening through Jan. 10, except Dec. 28 and Jan. 2, when the Bruins' games are scheduled. There will be matinees every Saturday and Sunday and also New Year's Day.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	13	4	2	28	72	46
Toronto	10	6	2	22	66	57
Detroit	9	5	3	21	74	53
Boston	8	10	1	17	82	88
New York	3	10	4	8	51	77
Chicago	3	10	3	3	52	76

Transcribed Programs Of The Mother Church

List of 102 radio stations carrying Christian Science transcribed programs. It will appear on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received.

Alabama
Birmingham — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WSGN, 610kc.
Mobile—Saturdays, 1 p. m. WALA, 1410kc.

Arizona
Globe—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWJB, 1240kc.
Phoenix — Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KTAR, 620kc.
Prescott — Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KYCA, 1490kc.
Safford — Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KGLU, 1450kc.
Tucson — Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KVOA, 1290kc.
Yuma — Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KYUM, 1240kc.

Arkansas
Little Rock—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KARK, 920kc.

California
Eureka—Saturdays, 2 p. m., KIEM, 1480kc.
Fresno—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KARM, 1430kc.
Long Beach — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGER, 1390kc.
Oakland—Sundays, 8:15 a. m. KLX, 910kc.
San Francisco—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1260kc.

Colorado
Denver—Sundays, 5:45 p. m., KFEL, 950kc.

Connecticut
Hartford—Saturdays, 12 noon, WNBC, 1410kc.

Florida
Jacksonville — Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WPDQ, 1270kc.
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WFTL, 710kc.
Orlando—Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia
Atlanta—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., WATL, 1400kc.

Idaho
Boise—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KIDO, 1380kc.
Idaho Falls—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KID, 1350kc.

Illinois
Chicago—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WJJD, 1160kc.
Herrin—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WKPF, 1340kc. Beginning Jan. 7, 1945.
Quincy—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WTAD, 930kc.

Indiana
Fort Wayne—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., WOWO, 1190kc.
Indianapolis—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WISH, 1310kc.
Terre Haute—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1230kc.

Iowa
Waterloo—Saturdays, 6 p. m., KXEL, 1540kc.

Kansas
Wichita—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KFBI, 1070kc.

Kentucky
Louisville—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WHAS, 840kc.

Louisiana
New Orleans—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WSMB, 1350kc.
Shreveport—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWKH, 1130kc.

Maine
Bangor—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WABI, 910kc.
Portland—Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Maryland
Baltimore — Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WBAL, 1090kc.

Massachusetts
Boston — Saturdays, 12 noon, WNAC, 1260kc.
Worcester—Saturdays, 12 noon, WAAB 1440kc.

Michigan
Detroit — Saturdays, 3:30 p. m., WJLB, 1400kc.
Escanaba — Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WDBC, 1490kc. Beginning January 4, 1945.
Ironwood—Mondays, 4 p. m., WJMS, 1450kc, beginning Jan. 8, 1945.
Marquette—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WDMJ, 1340kc.
Port Huron — Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WHLS, 1450kc. Beginning January 3, 1945.

Minnesota
Duluth—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WEBC, 1320kc.
Hibbing — Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMFG, 1240kc.
Minneapolis-St Paul — Saturdays, 7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc.
Virginia—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WHLB, 1400kc.

Mississippi
Jackson — Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., WSLI, 1450kc.

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Joplin — Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMBH, 1450kc.
Sedalia—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KDRO, 1490kc.

Montana
Billings—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KGHL, 790kc.
Great Falls—Saturdays 5:30 p. m., KFBB, 1310kc.

Nebraska
Kearney—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGPW, 1340kc.
Lincoln—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KFOR, 1240kc.
Omaha — Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KOIL, 1290kc.

Nevada
Las Vegas—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KENO, 1400kc.
Reno—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KOH, 630kc.

New Hampshire
Manchester—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

New Mexico
Albuquerque—Saturdays, 4 p. m., KOB, 770kc.

New York
Buffalo — Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WEBR, 1340kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 2:15 p. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Syracuse—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WAGE, 620kc.

North Carolina
Charlotte—Saturdays, 1:00 p. m., WAYS, 610kc.
Raleigh—Saturdays, 4:15 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

North Dakota
Bismarck — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KFYR, 550kc.

Ohio
Cincinnati—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WCKY, 1530kc.
Cleveland—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., WHK, 1420kc.
Columbus—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WHKC, 640kc.

Oklahoma
Tulsa — Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KVOO, 1170kc.

Oregon
Eugene—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KORE, 1450kc.
Medford—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KMED, 1440kc.
Portland—Saturdays, 4 p. m., KWJJ, 1080kc.
The Dalles—Saturdays, 4:15 p. m., KODL, 1230kc.

Pennsylvania
Erie—Sundays 9:15 a. m., WLEU, 1450kc.
Philadelphia—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., KQV, 1410kc.
Harrisburg—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., 1460kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WBRE, 1340kc.
Williamsport—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WRAK, 1400kc.

Rhode Island
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WEAN, 790kc.

South Carolina
Charleston—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCSC, 1390kc.

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Spokane—Saturdays, 5 p. m., KGA, 1510kc.

West Virginia
Wheeling — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WWVA, 1170kc.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Allen

"What did we do with Junior?"

Can Carburetors Be Eliminated?

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(Did You Ever Wonder Series)

In the Diesel engine, no carburetor is required. In the four-cycle type, the first down-stroke of the piston sucks in pure air. Then the piston travels upward, compressing the air and raising its temperature to about 1,000 degrees F.—high enough to ignite any liquid fuel introduced into the cylinder.

At about the crest of this compression stroke, fuel is injected under pressure through an atomizer and the expanding gases due to its combustion drive the piston down for the work stroke. The fourth stroke, completing the cycle, expels the products of combustion from the cylinder.

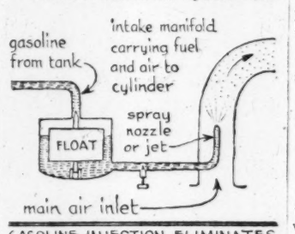
For years engineers have endeavored to work out an analogous method of gasoline injection to supply fuel directly to the cylinders of gasoline motors. Success has finally crowned their efforts, according to a statement by Donald P. Hess, president of American Bosch Corporation.

"The engine equipped with gasoline injection," explains Mr. Hess, "responds instantly to the touch of the throttle. Time lag is eliminated, acceleration is smoother, and the engine performs more surely under all conditions. . .

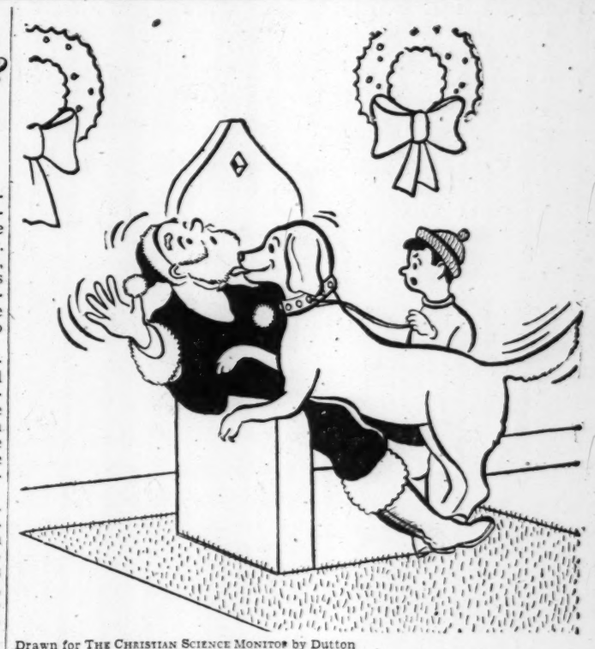
Backfires are eliminated by this method, because the fuel, either in liquid or vaporized form, is confined within the engine cylinders.

"The air induction system carries air only, which is not mixed with the fuel until it reaches the cylinders. By the use of this system, all fuels, even lower grades, burn more completely and efficiently. Thus a greater proportion of their potential power is delivered in the form of useful energy. Mileage per gallon increases, cost per mile decreases."

The new fuel injection system, which replaces the conventional carburetor, is reported to have been perfected and is in production. Details, of course, may not be released at this time, for the military uses of gasoline injection are said to be varied and important. —W. P. Keasbey



GASOLINE INJECTION ELIMINATES BACKFIRING SINCE THE FUEL IS NOT MIXED WITH AIR (AS IN CARBURETOR SYSTEM SKETCHED ABOVE) UNTIL RELEASED INSIDE THE CYLINDER.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"You knew what you were doing when you left him last year! He does nothing but eat!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Eternal Goodness

(San Diego Tribune-Sun)

San Diego

An expression of the eternal goodness that is in humanity is seen in the unorganized response to the needs of a hero of the South Pacific who lost his purse here.

For three years Marine Sergeant Joe Heider dreamed of a return to his home in Kansas City; for three years he fought the Japs. His pay accumulated against the time when he might get leave.

Then came the great opportunity. He landed in San Diego with a furlough. Soon his back-pay credits had been converted into $300, which he placed in a wallet, along with identification papers.

How he happened to lose the wallet doesn't matter. And perhaps it doesn't matter much who found it, if it has been found. Failure to surrender a wallet where identification of the owner is possible is a reprehensible act that must have its own reward.

San Diegans did not wait in hope a guilty conscience would cause a possible finder to return the wallet. From many sources they began sending small amounts of money. Donations now have almost equalled the sum lost by Sergeant Heider, and the sergeant is getting his trip home.

Sharing in the joy of that journey will be every person who contributed even a small amount to the fund.

The incident is of no world-shaking importance, it is true. But it emphasizes anew the spark of goodness that lives in people, and it refurbishes the Biblical reminder that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

In Lighter Vein

Any Old Way

A police inspector noticed a colored member of the U. S. Army cycling along slowly on the right side of a main road. On being stopped the soldier said, "Say, officah, don't tell me—ah know! I'm on the wrong side."

In a friendly way the inspector explained how the rules of the road here in England differed from those of the U. S. A. "Even in France, Italy, Switzerland and also in Germany," he added, "one cycles on the right side."

"Suh," said the trooper, "when I gets to Germany ah'll cycle on whichever part of the road ah likes best, and nobody's goin' to stop me—no, suh!"—Exchange.

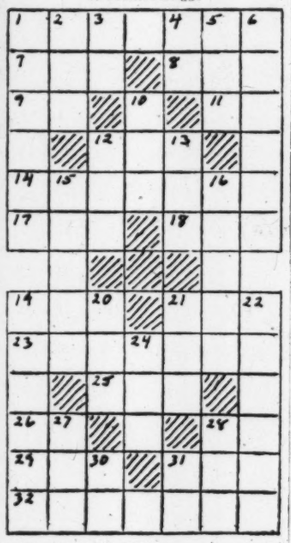
GI Quips

Furloughs are a combination of borrowed time and borrowed dough.

Double time takes you to an objective quickly so that you can wait longer for something to happen!—Parade.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a short, stiff, coarse hair, as on the back of swine?
7—What was one of creatures that "ate the cheeses out of the vats" in Hamelin?
8—What is a common article of food among native Hawaiians?
9—Exist.
11—Bachelor of Finance (abbr.).
12—What is the profession of arms?
14—Who wrote "Tamburlaine the Great"?
17—One who goes to seek out information secretly.
18—City of Pasadena is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
19—Shade tree.
21—Lair.
23—What is first and also the last word of title of certain Shakespeare play?
25—Writing implement.
26—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
28—Near.
29—What is a large unit of weight?
31—Southern constellation.
32—What bird is so called because of its loud notes?

Down

1—Who composed "German Requiem"?
2—What is the male of an ovine animal called?
3—Neuter pronoun.
4—Township (abbr.).
5—In tennis, a ball returned in a high curve is what?
6—Who designed a famous tower of Paris?
10—What is the chemical name of salt?
12—Twisted.
13—What bird carried Sinbad out of valley of diamonds?
15—What fruit figures in legend of William Tell?
16—The broom fetches what in "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"?
19—Who composed the song "Dixie"?
20—What is an outline of the earth's surface?
21—To press for payment.
22—What was the drink of the gods?
24—To stitch.
27—What is an extinct bird of New Zealand?
28—Exist.
30—You would read about Martha in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
31—What suffix forms adjectives from other adjectives and nouns?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

It Happened In Bible Times—

The obedience of his parents saved a very young boy who became a refugee when a hostile king sought to kill him.

Turn to Matthew 2:13-15, 19-23, and read the account.

Brevities

If it's true that in the fully electrified postwar era dishwashers will be trained technicians, Pa, we guess, will still be content to be classed as plain unskilled labor.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

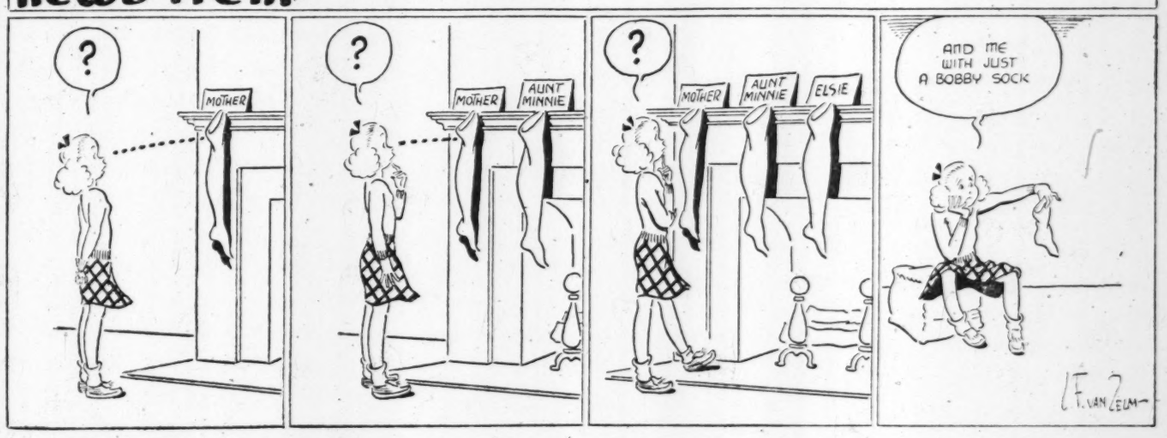
The Department of Agriculture offers an instructive booklet on how to grow dandelions. It suggests a wholly new line of attack: if we coddle them, maybe they'll go soft.—Detroit News.

Official United States Coast Guard

Button-Eyes!

"Brissy" from Brisbane is a tiny handful of dog with a shiny black nose, big, curious ebony eyes and a brown coat that looks as if it had been fouled up in an egg beater. "Brissy" may be only four months old but they say she's sniffed the battle beaches of Guam and New Guinea.

NEWS ITEM— CHRISTMAS MAY BE TOUGH ON SINATRA FANS THIS YEAR.



The Taffles—*Last Things First* By Palmer

BEFORE I DO MY CHORES THERE'S SOMETHING I'VE GOT TO DO FIRST, MOM
WELL— DON'T BE LONG
NOW WHAT COULD THAT BOY HAVE TO DO THAT WOULD KEEP HIM AN HOUR?
SNORE
BUT, MOM— YOU DIDN'T ASK ME WHAT I WAS GOING TO DO!
Hom. Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Safe Conclusion* By Rodgers

"Hey! What is this?" I asked myself today.
"I didn't hear anybody ask the Boss to cut wood.
"Or clean the walk—"
"Or dry the dishes!"
Boy, oh boy! It must be a lot nearer to Christmas Day than I realized!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Curry, Curry, Curry* By The Hagers

GANGWAY, WADDLES!
SIX MORE ORDERS, AUNT MATILDA!
MY BENGAL CURRY SEEMS TO PLEASE JACK'S CUSTOMERS.
PLEASE IS NOT THE WORD. IT PANICS THEM.
THE PLACE IS FULL. I'VE JUST HUNG UP AN S.R.O. SIGN.
BETTER MAKE IT AN S.O.S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The German Drive

Three conclusions appear to be justified by the news—as much as comes through—of the German offensive headed toward Aachen: first, that it is a very powerful operation which has not as yet been checked and which has good chances of achieving its minimum objectives; second, that it accents German military skill rather than any Allied bungling; third, that it runs the risk of a failure which would probably hasten the end for the Germans as effectively as any drive planned by the Allies.

Allied Headquarters estimates that von Rundstedt has thrown twelve divisions into the assault so far, as large a force as, for instance, the American Third Army. It is composed of crack divisions, many of them already identified as belonging to the German strategic reserve. There are hints in dispatches from the front that some units have been shifted from quieter sections of the Russian front. The Allied command has imposed a news blackout, but enough has come through to indicate that while heavy counterblows, especially by air, have staggered the German armor, the main spearhead is still pushing on and flanking Aachen on the south.

How could the Germans have mustered this force without Allied reconnaissance revealing the move in advance? The first answer lies in the weather, which has hampered air activity for weeks and greatly limited observation. The second lies in the fact that the forces for the attack could well have been concentrated in much the same area in which reserves would have been assembled to meet the greatest Allied pressure. It may have been difficult, under the circumstances, to distinguish between defensive and offensive preparations.

Then due credit must be given German military ability. Von Rundstedt's original strategy for the West was to oppose and delay the Allies' landing, but to defer the decisive counterstroke to a time and place of his choosing. The Field Marshal was unable to make use of his first choice of terrain. That this may be his second choice and this offensive the considered plan of the ablest German general this war has produced cannot be left out of consideration.

Von Rundstedt has reason to hope for the minimum objective of consuming the Allied offensive power and gaining months of time. He may see at least a gambling chance for a greater victory. But his risks are equally great. If he commits the greater portion of his strategic reserve to the effort and if General Eisenhower is able not only to halt the drive but also to cut off and destroy the attacking divisions, von Rundstedt will have nothing left to back up his lines against the inevitable Allied counteroffensive.

And if German divisions have been drained from the Eastern Front, this may turn out to be the long-looked-for time when the Russians will strike their major blow—perhaps not in response to some master plan, but simply because here may lie the golden opportunity for triumph of their own armies.

In December You Expect It

There are those who think of December as low twelve of the year. It is indeed a month of grays; the grasses of the meadow and upland field have lost the rich tans and russets and browns. The leaves on the oaks that a month ago were rich and glowing are now dry and faded. Lichens on pasture boulders and ledges stand out in exquisite patterns against the gray granite.

There's something about December that appeals to the countryman. The clouds hang close to the hilltops; the smoke from the farm chimneys up and down the road drifts lingeringly away to dissolve in the quiet air. The trees in the sugar grove are a dry-point etching against the green of the hemlocks and pines behind them. Woodpeckers, nuthatches, and chickadees flock to the windowsill feeder.

Over all the landscape is the hush of expectancy. It's a quiet, brooding month in spite of occasional squalls and winds. The earth, and all the feathered and furred wild friends, seem to know that the snow tide is rolling down from the frozen tundra land of the North. The gray days pass quietly. Then the tide will come, and flake by flake the landscape is changed. One morning all the land is dazzling white; fields are covered, stone walls snow-capped; and the R. F. D. box has a jaunty new hat.

Fair Play for the Nisei

The majority of liberty-loving Americans will welcome the Army announcement that Japanese-Americans are to be permitted to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast. Individuals and organizations inclined to dispute the decision, will do well to heed the opinion of the Justices of their Supreme Court, who not only have ruled that loyal Japanese-Americans no longer can be detained, but have stated that pressing public necessity may sometimes justify restrictions on a racial group, but "racial antagonism" never can.

The Japanese-Americans were not evacuated because of any failure to be law-abiding. When the Japanese struck without warning at Pearl Harbor, there was neither time nor information available to enable military authorities to deal with the situation on the Coast on an individual basis, and an unprecedented mass evacuation resulted. Despite the hardship it forced upon them, the Nisei accepted the order quietly and with few exceptions complied lawfully.

It would be a sad reflection on American democracy if West Coast residents other than the Japanese-Americans were now to take the law in their own hands, and by resisting the return of their fellow-citizens, themselves prove non-law-abiding. Surely here the American sense of fair play must win out over prejudice and injustice.

Governor Warren of California is to be commended for his call upon "all Americans" to comply "loyally, cheerfully, and carefully" with the Army decision, as well as for the practical measures he has taken to prevent civil disorder and intemperate actions.

The Powers and the Poles

The Stettinius statement on Poland should prove a contribution not only to settlement of the Polish-Russian border question but to Allied unity in a crucial period of history. It represents some slight modification of the stand asserted by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. But it is by no means a simple retreat in the face of Russian pressure, as some are attempting to dub it. Rather it is an alignment of the United States' attitude toward Poland with that of its two major Allies.

One of these, we must remember, has provided a refuge in London for the Polish Government in Exile. The British have made many efforts to preserve the prestige of their Polish guests both against Russian suspicion and against the effects of reaction and stubbornness within the exiled Government itself. But lately the British seem to have come to the conclusion that Allied interests as a whole are better to be served by British support of the Russian position, a position which, after all, has a sort of sanction-of-history since Allied leaders after World War One agreed that the Curzon Line was a fair basis for Russian-Polish territorial readjustments.

To align itself with these developments the United States had only to change the time element in the Hull statement on Poland. Mr. Stettinius has now said that Washington will not object to a settlement before the end of the war, provided the settlement is acceptable to Poles as well as Russians, and contributes to the prosecution of the war against Germany. It is significant that the Polish Ambassador to Washington has expressed himself as satisfied with the Stettinius statement.

While not a complete answer, by any means, to the increasing Senatorial demands for clarification of the Administration foreign policy, Mr. Stettinius's Polish statement is a straw in the wind. Though not intended as such, it amounts to a mild rebuke to Senator Wheeler's assertion that the United States Government can hardly offer a clear policy while "we do not know what Russia will do."

The United States can well afford to make clear what it approves of, and what it will oppose, in international affairs so long as it also is careful to keep its commitments in proper balance with its abilities. And a clear stand by the United States is the more needed at times when there is doubt about the intentions of other countries.

Mr. Stettinius did not let the opportunity pass to register American disapproval-in-advance for a spheres-of-influence pattern for postwar Europe. His Polish statement includes a reminder that the United States is dedicated to the ideal of a system of general security. This is notice that any international settlements undertaken during the war are not intended as go-ahead signals for Power Politics, Unltd.

From the Bottom of the Barrel?

Visit to Saarbrücken

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

A successful drive in the key industrial Saar Basin by the American Third Army would bring under Allied control and prevent use by the Nazis of the richest coal deposits in Europe plus a big aggregation of iron and steel foundries. Bombings and artillery fire may have already accomplished the latter result.

Relative peace reigned in the Saar until the war and from the time of its restoration to Germany by an overwhelming vote of its inhabitants on January 14, 1935. Prior to this it had, of course, been under a League of Nations commission set up by Versailles to insure France the output of the 31 Saar coal mines for 15 years, allotted to that country in compensation for the destruction of its own coal mines in the Pas-de-Calais region by the Germans in World War One.

When I arrived at Saarbrücken during the League commission's régime, the former Prussian Rhine province of which this lovely Germanesque town of 125,000 people on the graceful Saar River's left bank is the capital, was officially called Territoire de la Sarre. But all the local people I talked with—and they were many—during my several days' stay, never referred once to it except as the Saarland and themselves as Saarlanders, proving that what I had been told in Paris was correct: the Saar's people were much too German "to appreciate French civilization."

* * *

No sooner out of Saarbrücken's railroad station than I was struck by an animation only possible in a hard-working and prosperous community. This was soon confirmed by Saarlanders themselves who said in normal times they derived steady and comfortable incomes from activities linked to the abundance of their coal and large metallurgical production. They were, in short, a thrifty lot of thoroughly German people.

Saarbrücken's main street, the Bahnhofstrasse, was alive with shoppers in its modern stores as I drove along it in a taxi to my hotel. No one seemed "fussing" or talking much. All were going about their business in that quiet, methodical way that characterizes the German mind. Here and there were brightly lit Reich-Automats and other restaurants. Plodding men pulled little carts along the street just as in Nürnberg or Hannover.

Saarbrücken, I realized the next morning during a get-better-acquainted stroll, was truly a lovely town. St. Johann lay over on the right bank of the Saar River and formed, as I understood, a single community with Saarbrücken. Enchanting bridges spanned the stream and Saarbrücken's modern business section seemed even more impressive than the night before with its substantial buildings in long rows. A Saarlander conducted me with pride to a huge square. "Here," he said, "is our historic market platz from where the good food you eat here comes." No doubt about the excellent repasts in Saarbrücken, and the Saarbrückers' ruddy faces attested its wholesome character.

* * *

The League of Nations commissioners with whom I had, in the main, come to Saarbrücken to talk, were housed in one of the city's most imposing edifices. It did not take me long to find out these commissioners had been beset with many knotty troubles since Versailles. The Saarlanders, egged on by Berlin propaganda, were bitterly complaining and holding protest meetings about being under "foreign rule." They especially seemed to fear the French would try and incorporate them into France. The Commission had, however, to see that the French received full compensation out of the mines for their losses at home and also to prevent abuses by French administrators who, some said, were boldly going beyond their rights and definitely acquiring title to many Saar industries.

Today's splendid achievements through the courage and resourcefulness of the American Third Army in the Saar open the way for a brighter future for Saarbrücken and the Saarland.

No "Glory-Hopper"

The Bookshelf

In England, just as they did in North Africa, the G. I.'s always shout, "Ike! Ike! Come over here, Ike!" when their Supreme Commander comes to visit them. That's the kind of fellow he is—friendly, democratic, with a consideration for the individual which marks him as the gentleman which every officer should be, but sometimes isn't.

But more than that, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is the kind of leader who has the priceless gift of drawing together officers of varied nationalities and professional training into a harmonious brotherhood and comradeship, which inevitably gets results when he has the material to work with. Alden Hatch, in his biography of the Allied leader in Europe, GENERAL IKE (New York: Holt. $2.50), tells a story which illustrates the emphasis the General has laid on co-operation and the wiping out of national lines. He promptly sent home one of his subordinates for applying an epithet to an Allied officer—not for the slur's sake, but because he preceded the epithet with the adjective "British."

General Eisenhower seems to inspire the loyalty and devotion of newspaper men, as well as fighting men. Mr. Hatch reviews the General's handling of the Patton "slapping incident" in Sicily and his refusal to impose a censorship on the story. He quotes Quentin Reynolds as saying that the sixty-odd correspondents imposed a censorship on themselves because of the bad effect they felt it would have on home-front morale, and that they observed this ban from August to November, when Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, broke the story.

As to the surrender of Italy, the armistice, and the subsequent arrangements between the Badoglio government and the United Nations, the author remarks that, while this has been likened to the Darlan deal and subjected to the same adverse criticism, there are two important differences: it was a considered plan laid down by the three Allied Powers and it was decided by the political, not military, representatives of Britain, America, and Russia.

Eisenhower's brilliance in co-ordinating the British, American, and French naval, ground, and air forces in North Africa and Sicily, and his handling of the internal situation in Africa, made it inevitable that he be chosen Supreme Commander of the Allied Invasion Forces—an appointment which The Times, of London, declared "has no parallel in history since the great Duke of Marlborough assumed the leadership of the armies of the Grand Alliance."

With all that, the Supreme Commander still has time to find out whether his son John's tailor's daughter is safe in Sicily, and to chat with a G. I. from his home town of Abilene, Kansas. Borrowing one of the General's own favorite phrases, Prime Minister Churchill said: "The reason I like you, Ike, is because you ain't no glory-hopper." In other words, as the author makes clear in this little book, "Ike," though all brains, is human.

M. W. B.

World Peace Treaty in Danger

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

This is a report from the Senate front. It is not a very pleasant report. The plain fact is that the Dumbarton Oaks world security treaty is going to have tough going. Current events have substantiated earlier suspicions. It is doubtful whether the treaty could be passed if it were presented now. The whole affair is shaping up in some respects like the old League of Nations fight.

This is written as the thin shrill voice of Senator "Happy" Chandler (D), of Kentucky, comes through the swinging glass doors of the Senate press gallery. He is assailing the British. He is charging that they are selfish, smart, and unscrupulous, and that the American State Department is clay in their hands. And it is written as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, is crying that "the partition of Poland" by Russia and Britain "runs squarely counter to and collides with" American objectives. And it is written as the President's own supporters are conducting a filibuster against his six State Department appointees, a filibuster which is serving as a vehicle for the mood of sour, cynical, disillusionment which recent inter-Allied disputes have produced.

* * *

Everybody wants a general treaty of world security and peace. If the proposal could be presented in a vacuum, under laboratory conditions, it would get through in a hurry. But so would have the League of Nations, in 1920. The trouble is, these ideal conditions never exist, as the present advance flare-up indicates. It is like the League fight all over again: There is the same difficult two-thirds majority required, the same apprehensions and prejudices toward America's allies, the same difference in view over the proper method. And there are personal motives, too, and partisan and political differences.

There has been some talk of ending the two-thirds rule by Constitutional Amendment. But it is simply impossible to get any such amendment through, I believe, for the time being. So every negative vote must be countered by two affirmative votes, or the proposed treaty falls.

Now there are 96 members of the Senate. Thirty-two votes plus 1 will kill any treaty. Actually, 8 or 10 Senators are likely to be absent, or their seats vacant, so the total will be smaller. It is possible to look down at the Senate now and speculate on 20 or so negative votes right at the moment.

There are half a dozen die-hard isolationists like Shipstead (R), of Minnesota, Johnson (R), of California, Brooks (R), of Illinois, Wheeler (D), of Montana, La Follette (Prog.), of Wisconsin, McCarran (D), of Nevada.

* * *

There are another half dozen who almost certainly would vote against joining any strong international organization with Britain and Russia: Capehart (R), of Indiana, Chandler (D), of Kentucky, Wiley (R), of Wisconsin, Langer (R), of North Dakota, Bushfield (R), of South Dakota, Revercomb (R), of West Virginia.

And there are a 10 or 12 more who would hesitate a long time, I think, to support a new world organization that seemed to lend American prestige to the new "spheres of influence" map of Europe, which many charge is being drawn up: to name a few, Taft (R), of Ohio, Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, Willis (R), of Indiana, Johnson (D), of Colorado, Bridges and Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Thomas (R), of Idaho, Wherry (R), of Nebraska, Robertson (R), of Wyoming, Wilson (R), of Iowa, Milliken (R), of Colorado.

I have named some 23 Senators.

Continued incidents like Greece or Poland, with no adequate explanation to America, or a deepening feeling that Marshal Stalin is intransigeant, would produce more negative votes. Only 33 are needed. Isolationists already are saying, "I told you so." It might be argued that this has nothing to do with the need for the Dumbarton Oaks treaty. But I fear Senators won't listen. And surely it does no harm now to point out the dangers of the situation.

Thinking in the Dark

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Neither the American nor the British people, and still less the people of the continent, know the facts behind the Italian, Greek, or Polish situations. We have instinctive sympathies. We have impressions. We have prejudices. But we do not have enough facts.

What we do not know, chiefly, are the undertakings our chiefs of State have taken at their various meetings. We do not know to what policies our nations may be committed, either morally or practically. We do not know what promises have been made, what prices paid, what self-denials demanded, what aggressions confirmed.

We know, of course, that the respective undertakings made at Casablanca in February, 1943, or at Moscow in October, 1943, or at Cairo and Teheran November and December, 1943, or at Quebec, either, in August, 1943, or September, 1944, could not be made public at the time. We know that military operations, at the very least, demanded secrecy. We know that the full story cannot be told, even now. But we need to know more of what we are pledged to do.

Unless we know what our commitments are, and what the reasons were for them, we cannot properly analyze and judge the issues which now so gravely threaten Anglo-American co-operation.

Did the United States agree to keep hands off in Yugoslavia and Greece? Are we still bound by this agreement? Are we similarly inhibited regarding Romania? In return for what gains did we make such promises? Was it to secure a reluctant Churchill agreement on the unconditional surrender policy?

What, if any, are our commitments regarding Poland?

What obligations do we have regarding Norway, Finland, Denmark, or the Netherlands?

What is our policy toward the Far Eastern colonies of France, the Netherlands, and Britain?

Will we suddenly wake up some morning to discover that our action toward any or all of these areas has been foreclosed because of some secret agreement reached long ago?

What is the status, anyway, of these undertakings made in conference between the heads of States? We know, of course, that in wartime the chief executives—with the advice, we hope, of their ablest military advisers—are bound to make decisions of which the people can have no knowledge. We know that many of these military decisions will have profound political effects, and vice versa.

But the President is not empowered to make treaties. The executive agreements he is able to undertake are proscribed, by precedent and theory, to limited, if ill-defined, fields. But the major restraint on presidential diplomacy and binding obligations has to be public opinion. And public opinion cannot be operative unless it knows the facts.

Therefore, it is accurate to say that the United States is not bound to carry out any of the secret agreements reached at Casablanca or Teheran or Quebec or anywhere else if the public feel constrained to repudiate them. If the President promised at Casablanca not to interfere in British military or political activities in Greece, that promise can be kept only so long as the American people do not demand its breach. They can demand the change when they speak up with sufficient emphasis. The President must at all times accurately interpret the broad wishes of this nation.

We must be, naturally, under profound restraints not to go back on any undertaking made by our representative unless we have very important reasons. But that is as far as restraint can go.

The position of the British people and their Prime Minister is substantially the same. If they disapprove of any undertaking into which he has entered, their decision results in a change of government. Again there are powerful factors against repudiation, but there can be no permanently binding agreements between democratic nations unless their legislative bodies have ratified them in some manner.

Before long, the British and American people will urgently ask to know the extent of their obligations. Already, of course, they are learning something of the bill in Poland. The sooner the facts of our necessarily secret diplomacy can come to light, the better it will be for postwar co-operation.

The two Governments, of course, must play the game with one another. But the primary and overruling obligation of each Chief Executive is to his fellow-citizens.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Check on Solicitations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Between now and Christmas, many of your readers will be asked to contribute to certain charitable organizations. Some will come from organizations that are doing important and excellent work, but others are merely fronts for unscrupulous persons.

Anyone who is solicited for a contribution to an organization about which he knows little or nothing may call Information Service, Greater Boston Community Council, 261 Franklin Street, Boston, LIBerty 8515. This service has on file or will try to get a report that will answer the question as to the purposefulness and reliability of the organization. By checking with the Information Service first, one can give with the heart-warming assurance that his gift will do what he intends.

ROY M. CUSHMAN,
Executive Director,
Greater Boston Community Council

"Light Spots in the News"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many thanks to you for the editorial about "Light Spots," and for the stirring Sundial story in the same number. In this war-torn world we need their helpfulness.

A few days ago, over the car windows, on a local elevated train I read these words from Saint John: "Jesus saith, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." A lower line said: Christian Business Men's Committee.

Also yesterday morning, as we stood waiting for the street car at Cleary Square Corner, a heavy-set man, walking with two canes, approached. When the car came, we observed that it stopped several feet from the regular place, thus shortening the distance for the man who walked with so much effort.

AURILLA A. WRIGHT
Hyde Park, Mass.

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